The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Opening of the Yachting Season in Boston.

Particulars Concerning the Death of Capt. Colvocoresses.

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The Spanish Cortes Dissolved by Order of the King.

BOSTON REGATTA.

A Race Without Wind—Only the Third Class Boats Contend.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—The fifth annual regatta of the Boston Yacht Club would have taken place today, off Rainsford Island, had there been any breeze. As it was, the third class yachts were started, and there was just enough breeze to enable the race to come off, all sail being set. The race was won by Daniel Bricoe's Queen Mab, twenty-one feet and ten inches on the water-line, in three hours, seventeen minutes and two seconds, beating Thomas Dean's Fannie by seventy seconds. The Fannie claimed a foul, which will be decided July 8. The other features of the day were a dinner and a dance. There will be another regatta soon.

THE BRIDGEPORT TRAGEDY.

Full Particulars of the Investigation Into the Supposed Murder of Capt. Colvocoresses—One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, June 29, 1872.

Readers of the TIMES will remember the sudden and terrible fate of Capt. GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES, United States Navy, who was killed in this city on the evening of June 3, while on his way to take the night boat for New-York. He was supposed to have had in his possession at the time of his death about $60,000 in securities, a knowledge of which fact was thought to have occasioned his murder by parties who had followed him from his home, in Litchfield, Conn. In spite, however, of the unprecedented rewards offered, (ten thousand dollars for the recovery of the securities and seven thousand dollars more for the detection of the assassins,) and of proclamations from the Executive of the State and Mayor of this city, the case remains a mystery to this day.

Whether Capt. COLVOCORESSES was the victim of a brutal and cowardly murder, or whether his life was taken by his own hand, in the execution of a carefully-contrived plan—harsh as such a supposition may seem—is by no means determined. The Police and other parties interested have been busily at work to solve the problem, but so far without being fully successful. So many sensational stories have been circulated respecting the result of their inquiries, that a plain statement of the facts thus far developed may be of interest, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

It must be premised that the reputation of Capt. COLVOCORESSES among those who knew him best was such as to make it appear utterly incredible that he could take his own life, more especially in the execution of such an elaborately concocted scheme of fraud as was never heard of, unless, indeed, in the novels of WILKIE COLLINS. It has been proved, also, beyond question, that upon the night in question several men were seen standing near the corner of Clinton-street about half an hour before Capt. COLVOCORESSES passed that way to go to the boat. As late as 10¾, fifteen minutes before the starting of the boat, Mr. JOHN L. WENELS, passing down Water-street, had his attention attracted by the sound of voices coming from up Clinton-street, and paused to listen, but being afraid of being left hurried on. From whom these voices proceeded is still a mystery.

Capt. COLVOCORESSES' will, executed March 9, 1872, is by no means such as would be expected from a man contemplating suicide for the sake of enriching his heirs by defrauding the insurance companies. It contains, among others, the following charitable bequests:

Two thousand dollars to the Bible Society.
One thousand dollars to the town of Norwich, Vt., the income to be given to indigent inhabitants not paupers.
One thousand dollars to the select-men of Litchfield; the income wherefrom is to supply the alms-house with one weekly religious and one secular newspaper, and to provide the means of transportation for such paupers as may desire to attend church.
One thousand dollars to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen.

These facts, and others of a similar character, are relied upon by his friends, to show that it is utterly impossible that he should have been guilty of such a crime.

On the other hand it is proved that his life was insured for the enormous amount of $193,500, most of the policies having been taken out within a few months before his death. The premiums on this amount, for a man of his age—sixty-five years—would be about ten per cent., or twenty thousand dollars per annum, whereas, he was popularly supposed to be worth only from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

It has not yet been proved that he ever possessed the amount of bonds stated in his memorandum, a list of which has been heretofore published in the TIMES, and to say the least, considerable doubt is felt upon this point.

The coat and vest of Capt. COLVOCORESSES contained no bullet holes, although the muzzle of the pistol was held so close to his body as to set his shirt on fire by its discharge. The most diligent efforts have failed to identify the pistol with which the fatal wound was inflicted, but there are certain indentations found on the inside of the travelling-satchel carried by him on the fatal night which exactly fit the muzzle and hammer, and appear to have been produced by them. Grains of powder were also found in the inside of this satchel. A powder-horn, apparently belonging to this pistol, was found carefully hidden a short distance from the place where the body was discovered. An assassin would hardly have paused to conceal it thereafter the shot was fired, and what motive he could have had for placing it there before is not clear. It is also believed to be susceptible of proof that a clerk in one of the drug-stores here sold powder and caps to Capt. COLVOCORESSES but a short time before the occurrence of the tragedy.

These reasons, with others, cause many to doubt whether it was really a case of murder. Any one of them might be explained away, but taken together they have a terrible significance.

As an effort has been made in certain quarters to make much of the circumstance of a lady's dress-belt having been picked up near the scene of the tragedy, it may be stated that all the theories derived from this received their quietus by a letter which appeared in the *Standard* of Monday last. The following is the communication referred to:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having seen several erroneous statements in a number of papers and many inquiries as to where the mysterious "belt"—with which the New-York *Sun* would hang our Captain and police—came from, I make the following statement: My name is W. H. POWERS. I reside in Miss MARY C. PLATT's house in Clinton-street, Bridgeport, Conn., in front of which the murder of Capt. COLVOCORESSES was committed on the night of the 3d of June. I was awoke by the report of a pistol about 11 o'clock. I raised immediately up in my bed and listened, but could hear no sound that I could distinguish. After about two or three minutes I heard a groan of some person in distress. I then got up immediately and dressed myself and went out and saw the body removed to the station-house. As for the family in the basement of the house, who have since removed, we know nothing about them, as we never saw them until they came to Bridgeport about nine months since. On account of certain circumstances Miss PLATT allowed them to remain in the house, out of sympathy for Mrs. MATTHEWS who appeared to conduct herself like a lady.

Now for the belt—In 1869 my wife and a lady friend bought dresses alike, at PALMER & MCCORD'S, and my wife has the remains of the old dress snugly tucked away in the rag-bag to invest in tin-ware the next time a rag-man comes that way; she gave the old belt to our little daughter to tie her kitten in her doll's carriage to draw about the yard. The *Sun* says it was picked up in close proximity to the body; it was picked up in the yard; the body lay outside the fence on the sidewalk. This is the history of the mysterious belt which our Police Captain has safe in his possession. Hoping that neither Capt. RYLANDS nor myself will be hung with this belt,

I am yours, truly, W. H. P.

FRANCE.

Signing of the Treaty of Evacuation.

PARIS, June 29.—M. de REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count VON ARNIM, the German Ambassador, to-night signed the treaty providing for the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which has been for some time in negotiation.

SPAIN.

The Cortes Dissolved—A New Election Ordered.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal decree is promulgated in the *Gaceta* to-day, dissolving the Cortes, ordering elections for members on the 24th of August, and convoking the new Cortes on the 15th of September.

Weekly Currency Statement of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The United States currency outstanding June 29 is as follows:

Old-demand notes	$88,296
Legal-tender notes, new issue	123,271,568
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	234,228,432
One-year notes of 1863	109,967
Two-year notes of 1863	36,402
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	31,853
Compound-interest notes	623,010
Fractional currency, first issue	4,391,299
Fractional currency, second issue	3,190,283
Fractional currency, third issue	4,039,955
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	18,479,910
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	10,754,387
Total	$399,245,362
Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury Department during the week	$329,600 00
Shipments of currency	483,600 00
Shipments of notes	446,500 00
Bonds held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation	380,400,700 00
And of public deposits	15,709,000 00
Internal revenue receipts today	643,183 91
Internal revenue receipts for the month	13,089,091 64
Grand total receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending today	131,307,214 15
National bank notes outstanding at this date	336,180,612 00

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

LOUIS NEUMAN succeeds Col. CARTER as chief editor of the New-Orleans *National Republican*.

Already 186 candidates have been examined for admission into the Freshman Class of Harvard College.

Vice-President COLFAX has sent his furniture to South Bend, Ind., and next Winter will board in Washington.

A Boston paper reports that not even the outside exhibitions around the Coliseum have paid expenses.

The Alumni of Yale residing in Buffalo formed an association a few nights ago. They number about fifty.

One of the buildings of M. J. M. GORDON's chemical laboratory, at Cincinnati, was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

The July dividends payable in Boston amount to $13,756,666, a larger amount than ever paid there at one time.

There are more bears this Summer in the extreme eastern portion of Maine than ever before known.

Over 600,000 barrels of petroleum oil changed hands at Titusville, Penn., yesterday, involving nearly $2,000,000.

A young woman has perplexed the Faculty of Dartmouth College, by demanding admission into the new Freshman Class.

A fire Friday, at Ford River, Mich., destroyed the lumber-mill owned by the Ford River Lumber Company; loss, $25,000.

A California journal predicts that not many years will elapse before that State will become one of the coffee-growing countries of the world.

Mrs. MARY LOWELL PUTNAM, of Boston, who has been so great a benefactor of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, will pass the Fourth there.

The dwelling-house of Mr. QUARTERBURN, near Pine Bluff, Ark., was burned Friday night. Mr. QUARTERBURN and his daughter were burned to death.

Customs receipts for the week ending June 22 are: New-York, $1,503,431 78; Baltimore, $170,645 50; Boston, $312,611 62; San Francisco, $81,407 63.

Mrs. JENNIE BRONSON, late HOLBROOK, accused of shooting the present Mrs. HOLBROOK in New-Orleans, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

A Mrs. CAMPBELL, at Chicago, was fatally poisoned yesterday by tasting a decoction of woodbine leaves, which had been prepared as a medicine for her sick daughter.

Miss LUCY SMITH, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss LULU HANSON, of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. MARK RIPLEY, of Jamesville, were drowned Friday night at Milwaukie.

The schooner *Rose*, from Windsor, N. S., for Bridgeport, with plaster, went ashore on Chatham Bar, Massachusetts, yesterday morning. The vessel is light and will probably come off.

The Cincinnati and Springfield Railway, known as the Dayton Short Line, opens on Monday. Two through trains from Cleveland and one local train from Springfield will be put on at once.

Secretary BOUTWELL will return to Washington to-morrow morning. Secretary BELKNAP leaves to-night for Madison, Wis., to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th of July.

A boiler in the Lafayette Iron-works, at Titusville, Penn., exploded yesterday morning, injuring three men—one severely—and badly shattering the building. It was caused by a lack of water.

A negro named ALBERT WILLIAMS was arrested in East St. Louis, Friday, for committing an outrage on a young white girl named MELISSA LOZIER. The affair caused great excitement among the citizens.

While the workmen on the bridge at St. Joseph, Mo., were repairing a caisson to pivot a pier, yesterday afternoon, a portion of the supports gave way, precipitating five men into the river, one of whom was drowned.

Seven loaded oil-cars caught fire from a passing engine yesterday morning, near Palmyra, N. Y., and were entirely consumed. Both tracks of the railroad for some distance were destroyed. The loss is heavy.

The new iron steam-ship *City of San Antonio*, built by the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine-works, at Chester, Penn., sailed from that port at 1½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, and will arrive at New-York on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. ISAAC PARKER, brother of the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER, died on Friday at the old homestead in Lexington, Mass. Many years ago Mr. PARKER drove a stage between Waltham and Boston, and was frequently referred to by his brother in his sermons as illustrative of New-England hardiness.

Mining shares in San Francisco are quoted as follows: Hale & Norcross, $69; Chollar, $97; Gould & Curry, $205; Overman, $83 50; Segregated Belcher, $83; Imperial, $4 50; Crown Point, $155; Alpha, $26; Caledonia, $45; Yellow Jacket, $111; Kentuck, $280; Raymond & Ely, $132 50; Belcher, $975; Savage, $122.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday entered the patents of H. BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania, for ore separators, and GEO. W. MORRIS, of South Carolina, for cartridges; and refused the applications of HENRY H. PACKER, of Massachussetts, for an extension of his patent for band drills. All the above-named patents were to expire yesterday.

The Egyptian curiosities owned by the late SAMUEL E. WAY, of Boston, has been presented by his son to the Museum of Fine Arts in that city. The collection was formed by Mr. ROBERT HAY, of Scotland, in 1828-33, and is very valuable. It comprises numerous specimens of each division of Egyptian antiquities, illustrative of the arts, manners and civilization, and of the Pantheon, civil life and funeral rites of ancient Egypt.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

The Arts, Industries and Manufactures of Ireland.

Scope of the Exposition—Its Objects and Results—The Show of Irish Pottery—The Clays of Erin—Irish Linens and Poplins, Woolens and Lace.

From a Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 14, 1872.

The beautiful City of Dublin has scarcely ever in its checkered career presented a more brilliant and gratifying spectacle than it does at this moment, when its thoroughfares are crowded with handsome equipages, its hotels thronged with visitors, and every private residence is testing its capacity to hold the shoals of country cousins who daily arrive to enjoy the unwonted excitement of the Irish metropolis. The cause of this powerful effect, which has even cheered the hearts of Dublin shop-keepers, usually the crossest of their race, is the Dublin Exhibition of Arts, Industries and Manufactures, which was formally inaugurated by the Duke of EDINBURGH on the 5th of June, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. The building used for this purpose is the well-known Crystal Palace of Dublin, which seven years ago was opened as an exhibition by the Prince of WALES, but which, owing to incompetent management, was a lamentable failure and remained closed for several years, an eye-sore to the public. The building was ultimately sold by auction and the brothers GUINNESS became the purchasers. It was not for a considerable period after the purchase that the object of the purchasers was made known, and when the public, five months ago, learned that SIR ARTHUR and E. C. GUINNESS had bought the palace with the sole view of presenting it to the people, the delight and enthusiasm manifested was worthy of this generous act. From the Queen herself down to the humblest citizen, a strong desire was felt to do something with the noble donation worthy of its beauty and proportions, and in the incredibly short space of five months the Exhibition Palace was transformed from a melancholy, reproachful and useless pile into a palace whose beauties of exterior and interior have never been exceeded in their way.

WITHIN THE PALACE.

Today it contains a display of Irish and British art of which any nation might be proud, and while in some particular departments the exhibition of 1872 may be inferior to that of 1853, yet in the history of all the exhibitions of the world there will be found no collection which for elegance, rarity and costliness could equal the present wonderful loan collection. An experienced judge in matters of art has attempted to fix the monetary value of the articles of *vertu* and art of the loan collection at one million and a half sterling, but when it is remembered that the treasures of this collection are such as no money could purchase, and which, if destroyed, could never be replaced, it is not too much to say that their value is beyond estimate, and that their true worth lies in the love of the grand, the ancient and the beautiful, which is exemplified in the owners, and which never meets with quicker responses than from Irish hearts and Irish tastes. A strong and most gratifying point in favor of the present exhibition is, that while it exhibits the best specimens of everything that Ireland can produce in the way of industry and science, still it is totally devoid of the character of a mere "shop," and is, therefore, free from one powerful objection which was common to all previous exhibitions. Every exhibitor has his space allotted to him without fee, without favor, and without distinction, and the claim for superiority must be decided by the public verdict, and by that alone. In short, this exhibition of arts, industries, and manufactures can boast a usefulness, a variety, and a national importance to which former displays could not pretend.

OBJECTS AND RESULTS.

Its objects and the results expected from it cannot be better set forth than in the following extract from the inaugural address of the Duke of EDINBURGH:

"The experience of twenty-one years has shown the value of these undertakings, and in every civilized country throughout the world such collections of the results of arts, science and industry, have been considered as most important and powerful instruments for the propagation of general culture, and as tending to promote the blessings of peace by teaching men to use its advantage. It is with a firm belief in the truth of this conviction that I anticipate the success of the exhibition now opened."

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Space will hardly permit a detailed description of the Exhibition building, which has many claims, however, to attention; suffice it to say that it consists of two distinct edifices—one a handsome brick building, and the other the well-known and beautiful glass palace. The decorations of both these edifices show remarkable taste, the decorators evidently having gained experience by past failures. There is not now a bit of color or of shade to offend the eye, and the harmony of the whole is of the completest and most gratifying nature. The brick building contains the hall of sculpture, the picture galleries, the loan museum, and the grand concert hall, the latter being capable of seating three thousand persons. The glass palace is devoted to the exhibition of industries and manufactures, and opens on to a magnificent horticultural garden. The catalogue of the exhibition has been found very incomplete in its compilation of the treasures of the loan collection and the grand series of historical paintings, so that any detailed reference to these is at present impossible. In all other respects the catalogue is excellent and accurate.

IRISH POTTERY.

One of the most interesting and, to Irishmen, gratifying collections of the Exhibition is that from the Irish potteries, which shows that a great national want has been supplied in opening up a new branch of national industry, and at the same time proving that from a suitable material Irish artisans are capable of competing, in originality and finish, with the most skilled men of other countries. The Irish potteries are of very recent growth, for in the year 1865 their first products were exhibited, and the present specimens assert that the enterprise started then has been eminently successful, both as a commercial venture and as a patriotic and artistic effort. The specimens exhibited here all come from Belleek, and are wrought of Irish clays and felspars which resemble the finest biscuit or the polished ivory of the hippopotamus. From these clays the very highest excellence has been attained in the manufacture of dinner and dessert services, while the extent of the manufacture of articles of a more elevated type of art is very great. A dinner and dessert service made by Irish hands from this clay was considered so valuable that the Queen purchased it as a present to her sister Sovereign, the Queen of Spain. The ordinary manufactures of the Belleek Potteries compare favorably with the best "yields" of the Staffordshire potteries, being especially serviceable, and the simple ornamentation to which it is subjected is pure in style, and rivals in price with inferior ware in England and America. The Belleek ware has found its way into the United States, Canada, India and Australia, and is also extensively known throughout the continent of Europe. Although the principal productions of the Irish potteries have been wrought from this white clay, other clays have been found which yield jet, red and colored wares, and in the collection are to be seen fine fac-similes of sea shells, and of branches of coral which might well be supposed natural. The Messrs. MCBIRNEY, ARMSTRONG and KERR are the gentlemen who have the honor of having established the first Irish potteries, and they are to be congratulated upon having helped to supply a ware at once novel, beautiful and useful, and on furnishing a means of education and support to hundreds who would otherwise remain in destitution.

IRISH LINENS AND POPLINS.

As might be expected, the display in these branches of industry is remarkably fine. Belfast, the metropolis of the linen counties of Ireland, furnishes all the elegant specimens of linen goods, and their variety and quality clearly show that Ireland still maintains its hardly-earned superiority in this branch of usefulness. The specimens supplied include every article manufactured from linen, and amid all the stalls in the Palace, brilliant and attractive as they are, the Irish linen stall is ordinarily surrounded by the thickest and most enthusiastic crowd. The specimens of Irish poplins are decidedly among the most beautiful, as they undoubtedly are among the most attractive features of the exhibition. The large stall devoted to the display of these goods, was yesterday the centre of interest of the building, and noticeable among the enthusiastic ladies who congregated round it, were many American beauties, who were loud and eloquent in praise of the productions. To many of these ladies, Dublin is less known as the capital of Ireland, than as the headquarters of the poplin manufacture. The focus of this centre of attraction is a full attire fitted to a lay figure with a handsomely modelled face in wax. The dress was made upon the premises of the exhibitor in Grafton-street, and is of the finest poplin, of a most beautiful pearl hue—"a colorless color"—it is trimmed with veritable Irish lace. The whole costume is the perfection of taste. The woolen fabrics of Ireland have recently attracted much attention in the commercial world, and owing to the inclemency of the present season in England and Ireland, their manufacture has received a new impulse. The demand for Irish friezes has of late increased in an extraordinary degree, and the specimens of this comfortable, if not elegant fabric, are numerous. Close beside the poplin and linen stalls is one appropriately selected for the exhibition of that most renowned and handsome result of native labor—Irish lace—the specimens of which are simply indescribable for their beauty of texture and originality of design. Connoisseurs in such things freely say that the present specimens of Irish lace manufacture exceed both in beauty and quality the hitherto unrivaled productions of Brussels.

IRISH DECORATIVE ART.

The art of decorating works of utility is one which, until recently, was comparatively little known, and certainly little practiced, in Ireland, and no stronger proof of the beneficial effects of such enterprises as the present exhibition could be gotten than the calling to mind the fact that in the report of the Jury of the Irish Exhibition of 1863 particuler attention was called to the absence of this branch of industrial art. The present exhibition furnishes some of the most exquisite and tasteful specimens of usefulness and beauty that ever came from the hands of the artisan. A massive oak cabinet is one of the best of these specimens, and is the perfection of cabinet-work. There is not an inch of wood that is not of actual use. The ornamentation, much of which is obtained by inlays of brown oak, and the carving, which is of the highest order, will well repay the attention of connoisseurs. The arrangement of the carving is most happy. On the pilasters of the glass frame, which forms a portion of the back, the ornament used is emblematic of plenty and hospitality, and from the brackets supporting the massive cornice are suspended trophies representative of fishing and hunting, while on either side, surmounting the small pedestals, are well-executed groups of game and fish, the whole being surmounted by a bust of the Goddess of Plenty. Another specimen of Irish decorative art is in a stall by itself, and shows a drawing-room screen, cornice and ceiling of the LOUIS Sixteenth style; the panel-filling is in satin damask, the effect of which when seen in various lights is not only artistic but gorgeous. The centre panel is occupied entirely by a magnificent three-plated mirror, which is said to be the finest specimen ever brought into Ireland. It is very creditable to the exhibitors of these specimens, that in every case full justice is done to the designers and the executive artists, their names in full being attached to each piece of their work.

THE GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS.

The gallery of old masters contains two hundred and fifty-eight oil paintings, and is probably the finest and most comprehensive collection of ancient art ever exhibited to the public. Many of these paintings have hung for centuries in the halls of their noble possessors, and but for the present patriotic enterprise would probably never have been allowed to gladden the eyes of the people. In looking down the catalogue one is astonished by observing the long array of glorious masters, embracing the names of Guido, Correggio, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Reubens, Rembrandt, Teniers, Paul Veronese, and Guido Reni. Among this great collection are many of the finest specimens of the more modern masters, and Gainsborough, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, O'Connor, Hogarth, Gerald, Dow and Decker, are worthily represented. As a matter of curiosity, it is interesting to look down the third column of the catalogue, wherein we observe the long list of noble persons who have loaned their greatest treasures to swell the magnificence of the exhibition, and have emptied the picture.

THE LOAN MUSEUM.

From the gallery of old masters you enter the great Loan Museum and the National and Historical Portrait Gallery. These are undoubtedly the most attractive portions of the entire exhibition, and considerable disappointment is felt at the inaccuracy and incompleteness of the catalogues at these points, in consequence of which, as has already been stated, a detailed description of the treasures is at present impossible.

PHILOKALIA.

Whereabouts of Dr. Rufus Bratton.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* of the 27th says: "It will be seen by reference to our Press dispatches that a telegram purporting to come from Toronto states that Dr. RUFUS BRATTON has been restored to Canadian jurisdiction, and is now at that place. This is not so. On receipt of this Press dispatch we immediately telegraphed to the Commandant of the post at Yorkville, and are informed that Dr. BRATTON is still in Yorkville, S. C."

Strikers Convicted on Trial.

Among the cases brought before the judicial administration of Justices SHANDLEY, HOGAN, and COX, in the Court of Special Sessions, was one of aggravated assault upon a planer who refused to join the late eight-hour strike, by four fellow-workmen who had thrown down the tools. JOHN SCHAEFFER, PETER FAIR, JOHN BERTRAM, and FREDERICK KREPPS, four dirty and ill-looking fellows, were charged by WASHINGTON SMART, a respectable-looking young man, about twenty-one years old, with having brutally assaulted him. The complainant said he was employed in the planing-mill of PALMER, EMBURY & Co., corner of Sixth and Lewis streets, and lived at No. 744 Sixth-street. The prisoners, who had been employed in the same shop, struck work four days previous to the assault, and on the day in question returned to the shop with several others, numbering in all about fifteen men. SCHAEFFER told him to quit work, and he refused. SCHAEFFER then said, "Boys, let's drag him out," and they caught hold of him. He grasped the railings, but they wrenched his arms away. He resisted, and FAIR struck him over the head with a club, cutting his forehead badly. Mr. TAYLOR, the foreman, knocked FAIR down by a blow of a stick, and the Police coming in, arrested the strikers. This evidence was corroborated by the foreman and another workman, who was present at the time of the assault. The prisoners went upon the stand and swore, as a matter of course, that they never assaulted the complainant. But their evidence was so plainly contradictory that they were found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days in the Tombs. The sentence, from its extreme leniency, created no little suprise in Court.

A Lady in Greenpoint Attacked by a Rat.

Some time ago a member of Mrs. CONKLIN's family, residing at the corner of Kent-street and Franklin-avenue, Greenpoint, set poison for rats that had become troublesome about the house. It had the effect of causing their disappearance, with the single exception of a champion rat that seemed to quietly linger around for sinister purposes. On Thursday last Mrs. CONKLIN was in the act of taking some dishes from the pantry-shelf, when this skulking rodent darted from a hole in the wall and seizing her finger, closed its teeth clear through the fleshy part. It held on with such determination that Mrs. CONKLIN had some difficulty in shaking it off. Very soon afterward the wound began to inflame; the hand swelled and grew numb, and sharp pains extended almost to the shoulder. She went to a physician, who cauterized the wound and treated her otherwise so that she has experienced relief.

Poison was set out in the hope of killing the animal, but it shunned the tempting bait, and on the day following made another attempt to bite Mrs. CONKLIN at the pantry shelf. Failing, however, this time, it took up a position at the entrance of its hole and stood there defiantly, with its head half out, and when Mrs. CONKLIN's son, a young man, came and struck at it with a stick, it made several attempts to fly at him, but at last sulkily retired. On Friday evening the same rat flew from the pantry and made a third desperate attack on Mrs. CONKLIN. It jumped upon the table near which she was standing, and was about to spring on her, when her shriek brought her son out of the adjoining room, and the rat was killed, showing fight to the last.

THE HEAT.

Effects of the High Temperature Yesterday in This City.

The Thermometrical Record—Scenes in the Streets—Large Number of Sun-Strokes—Full Police Returns.

A blazing sun, cloudless sky and still, close atmosphere combined to turn New-York into a vast furnace, yesterday, from which all who were able hastened to escape. At 7 o'clock in the morning the mercury marked 80 degrees in the shade, and men going to work had to peel off their coats even at that early hour of the day. Sales of lager and other cooling fluids increased in direct proportion to the rise of the thermometer, and at 10 o'clock, when 87 degrees in the shade were announced, the crowds besieging the fountains of refreshment augmented; but they reached their greatest when at noon the mercury marked 90. At Fulton-street, in Brooklyn, it reached 100 degrees.

Every line from the City was patronized by the public seeking cooler air. Some fled to the sea, but the sea, as smooth as glass, was broken only by the ripple raised by the swift steamers, tugs, and propellers, and the languid excursionist sighed vainly for a refreshing breeze. People who ventured into the streets and avenues spread umbrellas and parasols, but many were overcome by the intense heat, and the Police reported the following cases of this character:

An unknown woman was found in the morning, at the corner of Bowery and Bayard street insensible, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY CORMAN, a German woman, was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of Bayard and Baxter streets, and was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

MARIA BROWN, of Red Hook Point, was overcome by the heat in front of No. 19 Beekman-street, and was cared for at the Park Hospital.

MARY MULLIGAN, an emigrant who had just arrived from Scotland, was sunstruck in the afternoon while walking through Liberty-street, and was taken to Park Hospital.

JOHN GRIFFIN, while at work in Seventy-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, was prostrated by the heat, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A man named DIEDRICH, working on a house corner of Hudson and Park-avenues, Brooklyn, was sunstruck in the afternoon, and was taken to the City Hospital.

MARY GRAHAM, a resident of Hunter's Point, was overcome by the heat while working at the laundry in Twenty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. She was taken to her home.

THOMAS BERKMEYER, aged thirty, was found prostrated by the heat in the Bowery, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FREDERICK ORLEINER, aged seventy-two, was found in Prince-street, near Mercer-street, overcome by the heat, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PHILIP COOK, aged twenty-seven, died suddenly last evening at No. 807 Ninth-avenue. Death is supposed to have resulted from sunstroke.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, residing in Mott-street, near Prince-street, was found overcome by the heat in Nassau-street. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The highest range of the thermometer during the past week is shown by the following table, in which comparisons are instituted with past years:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
June 22	76	70	69	82	74	86
June 23	84	79	75	88	83	83
June 24	87	79	80	90	68	76
June 25	67	75	82	94	74	89
June 26	71	78	82	92	77	77
June 27	76	83	89	85	81	78
June 28	85	85	88	92	79	89
June 29	80	81	86	92	75	90

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M. yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at DICKINSON'S, No. 3 Park Row:

12 Midnight	80	9 A. M.	81
3 A. M.	78	12 M.	86
6 A. M.	78	3 P. M.	90

At Central Park, according to SCHULTZ & WARKER, the highest temperature recorded was 87° and the lowest 78° during the day. The highest stand of the barometer was 30.02 and the lowest 29.99.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 29—7 P. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Southern States, and lowest over the North-west. Areas of rain have prevailed during the day over Louisiana, Southern Florida, South-eastern Virginia and Pennsylvania, along the lower lakes, and from Lake Michigan southward and north-westward. Cloudy and partially cloudy weather is now prevailing over the Southern States, with light to fresh, and occasional brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds over the Middle States, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and over the New-England and north-west of the Ohio Valley, with light to fresh southerly winds. Cloudy weather at Portland, Oregon; clear weather at San Francisco and San Diego. The rivers have continued falling at Vicksburg and Memphis, and risen four feet at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially-cloudy weather prevail on Sunday over the Southern States, with light to fresh southerly winds and areas of rain over the western portion, and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds over the eastern portion. Partly-cloudy weather, areas of rain, and light to fresh southerly winds north and west of the Ohio Valley. Clear and partially-cloudy weather and light to fresh south-westerly to north-westerly winds for the Middle States. Clear and partially-cloudy weather and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds for New-England.

A PREACHER'S POI.

How an Hawaiian Legislator was Found to Have the Requisite Income.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The Hawaiian Constitution prescribes, among other qualifications, that members of the legislative body must own real estate of the "clear value of $500," or an "annual income of $250 per annum, derived from any property or from some lawful employments." Hon. M. KEKOA came up from Holaua to take his seat in the Hawaiian Parliament. But his Kanaka rival came up also, and contested the seat on the ground that the incumbent had not the requisite property qualifications. Hon. KEKOA was a native pastor, and secured his pay in truck. The Committee took the case in hand. If the Hon. and Rev. KEKOA was not a man of sufficient substance, there was no help for him. The Kanaka rent-roll is not large; but "poi" is a potent institution at the islands, and with it the Committee made out the case handsomely, and to the confusion of the contestant:

It was proved that Mr. KEKOA possessed no real estate, and was only taxed for three horses; but as a clergyman and pastor of a Church at Kahana, where he had been for five years, he is receiving an average salary of $100 per annum, besides small sums for marriages and filling other pulpits at times, and for two years past the Church members, with the Sabbath-school, have given him one-half of the proceeds of feasts gotten up by them. The Committee did not deem these fluctuating sums as making up an "annual income," within the meaning of the constitution. Moreover, these sums do not amount to $50. It was shown, however, that ever since the settlement of Mr. KEKOA he has been furnished with house, rent and food for himself and family. This family consisted formerly of his wife and two children, but now consists of fourteen persons, all infirm or aged persons, relatives of Mr. KEKOA, the burden of whose support devolves legitimately upon him. They consume at least a keg of poi per week, to say nothing of other vegetables, fish, &c. This poi is worth $3 per keg, and being supplied weekly is worth $150 per annum. Add this to the $100 cash paid, and the Constitution is complied with. The furnishing of rent and food to the pastor is a part of the consideration for his services.

The Eleventh-Avenue Opening—The Commissioners' Report Completed.

Commissioners E. B. HART, JAMES M. SWEENY, and HENRY A. SMITH, who were appointed under the general act of 1867 to make the assessments and awards in the matter of the extension of Eleventh-avenue, have completed their work and deposited their abstracts and maps in the office of the Department of Public Works, where they will remain until Aug. 10. For ten days, from the 29th of next July, the Commissioners will sit at No. 82 Nassau-street to hear objections to their awards and assessments, and on the 27th of August the report will be presented to Court for confirmation. The opening will extend northwardly from the northerly line of the road or public drive, to the southerly line of the street leading from King's Bridge road, near Inwood-street, and thence to the Harlem River, near Sherman's Creek. The assessments amount to $351,342, one-half of the estimated cost of the work. The awards for land taken amount to $592,427.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Mournful Greeley Committee at the Astor House.

The cheerless, gloomy apartment in the Astor House known as the "Liberal Republican State Committee's Head-quarters," was even more uninviting looking than usual yesterday. The faithful Democratic followers of GREELEY crowded into the room in such numbers all day, that by 5 o'clock in the afternoon there were actually seventeen names upon the registry. The place was as quiet as the grave, the buzzing of the flies being the only sound to break the silence. Gen. COCHRANE and Gen. PALMER sat in the little sanctum set apart for their use, and the old gentleman in the spectacles was slowly wrapping SUMNER's speech and addressing them to "all parts of the country." He was actually seen to be putting postage stamps on some of the packages, the Committee having probably became discouraged at the non-success of their efforts to obtain a Congressional frank to mail campaign documents for the man who professes to be heart and soul opposed to the franking privilege.

The only events to break the dull monotony of the day were the arrivals of three Boston Aldermen, by name T. J. PAUL, NEWTON TALBOT and L. R. CUTTER, who sauntered listlessly in during the morning, and were immediately asked to add their names to those of the few other "distinguished visitors" who had been persuaded to put their names on the registry. These, with Ex-State Senator G. T. HANOVER, of Steuben County, and an ex-sheriff of the same county, were the only ones who, during the day, except an occasional peddler of campaign badges, disturbed the mournful meditations of Gen. COCHRANE and his clerks, who could not but have been sadly thinking of the certainty of GRANT's election and the inevitability of HORACE GREELEY's defeat.

How the Tribune Got "Sold" in the Interviewing Business.

At the last meeting of the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Col. JOEL W. MASON presiding, Mr. D. B. MELLISH said:

I will relate a little incident to show that the *Tribune* is "not an organ." Some weeks since, Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL, as you remember, moved out of this District, and therefore resigned his membership in the Republican Central Committee from this organization. The *Tribune* people, seeing by the papers that Mr. RUSSELL had resigned, and supposing it was because he was disaffected toward GRANT, sent a reporter to Mr. RUSSELL's store to interview him. Mr. RUSSELL, having been apprised of the object of the representative of the *Tribune*, responded that he (RUSSELL) was not dissatisfied with the Administration, but on the contrary that he was one of the strongest kind of Grant men, and believed it to be the duty of good citizens to put forth every effort to re-elect him. Mr. RUSSELL added that he had constantly taken the *Tribune* from the first day of its publication, until within a very short time, when, like many other Republicans, he had dropped it. I have not observed that the *Tribune* has published this news item it took so much pains to obtain. To have secured for "the great apostate" the indorsement of a leading merchant of the high social standing and influence of Mr. RUSSELL would have given the *Tribune* occasion for lots of "tooting." But "not being an organ" it didn't "toot" at all.

Local Notes.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY has accepted the invitation of the committee which arrived here from Boston yesterday, and has promised to be present at the Jubilee performances on Wednesday, July 3d.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Club, HENRY A. SMITH, President, opened and dedicated their new hall, corner of Grand and Attorney streets, last evening, and displayed a large and handsome transparency bearing the names of GRANT and WILSON.

There will be a banner-raising in the Fourteenth Ward July 11. This Ward and the Eleventh is being thoroughly canvassed by the Republicans, and a larger vote it is expected will be polled for GRANT than at the last national election.

A peddler, yesterday, was shouting on the street, "Greeley canes, fifty cents apiece." The canes had a leaden imitation of HORACE's head upon them. A gentleman, who heard the peddler, remarked to a friend, "GREELEY himself will sell cheaper than that after November."

The Liberal Republicans of New-York are making preparations to go to Baltimore in July to influence the Convention for GREELEY. They are debating as to whether they shall go by rail or steam-boat. An ordinary steam-boat would transport all the Liberal Republicans in this large City.

Alderman COMAN has become thoroughly disgusted with the new Tammany Hall management. It is said that he is going to vote and use his influence for GRANT. He has been converted to Reform, and recognizes that the Republican Party is the only one which can thoroughly effect it.

The Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards show no signs of Greeley tendencies. If there are any clubs in the Wards, they hide their light under a bushel—nobody can find where they meet. GEORGE VAN CLEFT is the most earnest Tammany-Republican chief in that part of the City, and he has but a corporal's guard of followers.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club is forming in the Fourteenth Assembly District. A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of the district was held for that purpose on Friday evening, at No. 139 First-avenue. Mr. JOHN J. KEHOE, who presided, and Vice-President LAURENCE delivered stirring addresses. Resolutions were passed indorsing the nomination of President GRANT.

Impecunious Greeley politicians eke out their livelihood by selling Greeley campaign song-books filled with wretched doggerel at fifteen cents a copy. There is a commission allowed for selling them, it is said. It is plain that the Greeley leaders intend to try and howl GREELEY in to the Presidential chair. This won't work. If a Tippecanoe campaign is to be inaugurated, the Greeleyites will find the enthusiasm all on the Grant side.

Col. ETHAN ALLEN, the Chairman of the Greeley National Executive Committee, visited the office of the United States District-Attorney yesterday, and began boasting of the brilliant prospects of the Tammany candidate. He finally subsided when Judge DAVIS, the District-Attorney pulled out a check and offered to bet him $150 that GREELEY couldn't even carry the State of North Carolina. The Colonel backed down and wouldn't bet.

The German Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District organized last night a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Speeches were made by several members, all heartily indorsing the Philadelphia nominees and platform. The following officers were elected: President, PETER KERR; Vice-President, PETER LEICHT; Secretaries, GUST. KRESKATIS and LEO WULSEN; Treasurer, A. STEINMULLER; Executive Committee, E. ROSENBAUM, CHAS. GUNTNER, and F. FLACUS.

On Thursday evening a number of young men met at the residence of Mr. C. J. TAYLOR, No. 441 East Fifty-eighth-street, and organized a political society under the name of "The Young Men's Radical League." Among others a resolution was passed to support Gen. GRANT and HENRY WILSON. It is intended to extend this organization to every Assembly District, and all able young men throughout the State are earnestly asked to co-operate. The officers elected were: CHARLES J. TAYLOR, President; T. JESSE BRITTAIN, M. S., Secretary; JAMES F. DICKEY, Treasurer.

A large meeting of the friends of Controller GREEN was held on Friday evening at No. 88 Tenth-avenue. Numerous addresses complimentary to the Controller were made, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers: President, DENNIS P. CASEY; First Vice-President, John Meagher; Second Vice-President, Dennis Healey; Treasurer, Nicholas McCormack; Financial Secretary, Thomas P. O'Gallagher, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Timothy Harrington; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Reilley. The organization will be known as the "Andrew H. Green Club of the Sixteenth Ward." Eighty-seven members were enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned.

Match Game of Billiards.

MAURICE DALY and JOHN DEERY are matched for $250 a side to play a match game of billiards in this City, not later than the 26th of July. The game is to be a three-ball carom, 500 points up, on a five by ten table, and will probably be played at Cyrille Dion's Hall on Broadway. One hundred dollars stake-money has been placed in DION's hands by each party.

TELEGRAMS.

Visit of the Arizona Indians to Washington.

Massacre of United States Soldiers in Texas.

Fears of an Indian War in the South-West.

A New Editorial Candidate for the Presidency.

Complete Success of Gilmore's Benefit at the Boston Jubilee.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Visit of the Arizona Indians to Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—To-morrow afternoon the delegation of Indians from Arizona, now visiting the city in charge of Gen. O. O. HOWARD, are to be present at Lincoln Hall, in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at which time the General has consented to give an account of his visit to Arizona, and such incidents as will be suitable to a Sabbath service.

Consolidation of Several Indian Tribes—Fears of an Extended Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—The Denver *Tribune*, of a late date, says, editorially, that various correspondents of that paper in Southern Colorado and New-Mexico state that extensive and combined depredations are seriously apprehended in the sparsely settled parts of those Territories. The Kiowas, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Navajoes and Apaches have held frequent councils during the past Winter, at which it was endeavored to dissipate all tribal prejudices and effect a combination for a general Indian war. Recent murders and robberies in New-Mexico, Arizona, Texas and other places, are referred to as evidence of the intention of the Indians; but whether a complete combination has been effected is not known. The *Tribune* further states that a letter from a prominent United States official, dated Fort Sill, June 12, says the warriors of the Apaches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, are organizing ostensibly for an attack on the Utes, of Colorado; but the writer thinks that a raid on the frontier is really their object, and says the Government authorities are doing all they can to break up the movement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Official reports to the Indian Bureau from the Indian country represent that the Kiowa Indians are reported to have left that reservation and gone to Texas on a marauding expedition, but that they will be forced to return without the interference of the military. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, who are on reservations adjoining the Kiowas, are afraid that if the Kiowas are permitted to continue their contemplated expedition, that not only will they be severely punished by the United States troops, but that in driving the Kiowas back to the reservation, their own tribes may be made to innocently suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the Kiowas, and threatened that unless the latter abandon their trip into Texas, they, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, will combine and declare war against the Kiowas, and force them to observe their treaty stipulations. It is the belief of the Indian agents who write to the Bureau here, that these threats will be successful, and that the few Kiowas now in Texas will immediately retreat to their reservation. This action on the part of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes creates much surprise at the Indian Bureau, but is regarded as a very hopeful sign as to the intention of the warlike tribes to observe their treaties.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 29.—The *Civilian* published a letter dated Fredericksburg, Texas, June 19, stating that Gen. MCKENZIE, Lieut. SMITH and eight men were surprised by sixty Indians and killed, between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro. Out of thirteen in MCKENZIE's party, only three escaped.

LOUISIANA.

A New Candidate Urged on the Baltimore Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 29.—The *Picayune* of to-morrow will have a long editorial urging the nomination of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT for President by the Baltimore Convention. It says that with all who have deplored with CARL SCHURZ, Ex-Gov. COX, DAVID A. WELLS, Col. S. GREEN, of the Boston *Post*; MANTON MARBLE, of the New-York *World*; HORACE WHITE, of the Chicago *Tribune*; JOHN FORSYTHE, of the Mobile *Register*, and B. GRATZ BROWN himself, the great opportunity that was lost at Cincinnati, and who have been anxious to rectify the singular and grotesque unfitness of HORACE GREELEY's nomination, the designation of WM. CULLEN BRYANT in the place of Mr. GREELEY, on the National Reform ticket for the Presidency, would be hailed with enthusiastic joy, as the thing which they have sought with harrowing solicitude, and grieved almost to the point of despair not to have found.

BOSTON JUBILEE.

Mr. Gilmore's Benefit Concert—Great Success of the Performance.

COLISEUM, Boston, June 29.—The Gilmore benefit this afternoon was a complete ovation, more people attending than at any time during the festival. All the popular elements, including the anvil chorus, were on the programme and carried out to the letter and spirit. Mr. GILMORE's own band of fifty pieces did wonders in the Stradella Overture, and three other popular pieces were demanded of them, which received their due share of the applause. PESCHKA LEUTNER and RUDERSDORF sang, ARBUCKLE gave a cornet solo, and the foreign bands were, as usual, encored. Mr. GILMORE was presented with a floral harp, and Mr. BALDWIN, the superintendent of the orchestra, with a fine watch, by the members from other cities. Forty members of the Southern Press Association were present, and were complimented with "Dixie," by Gilmore's Band. The Jubilee is likely to continue until next Saturday.

GEORGIA.

An Independent Candidate for Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—Mayor JOHN H. JAMES announces himself in the morning papers as a candidate for Governor of Georgia.

Movements of President Grant at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, June 29.—President GRANT remained at his cottage this morning, receiving a few visitors. This afternoon the President drove out and paid a visit to Ocean Grove Camping Ground. This evening Secretary ROBESON and wife arrived from New-York, and were driven to the President's cottage, where they will remain the guests of the President for a few days. To-morrow the President and family will attend Divine service at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Twenty-five car-loads of people arrived this evening, filling the hotels. Grand preparations are being made to celebrate the Fourth of July. There will be a magnificent display of fire-works, and balls will be given at the principal hotels.

Credit of Portland, Me., Pledged to a New Railroad.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—The vote here today on the loaning of the city credit to the Portland and Rochester Railroad to the amount of $450,000 was 1,617 in favor to 484 against.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PAN.

"Pan, Pan, is dead!"—E. B. BROWNING.

The broken wine-cups of the Gods
 Lie scatter'd in the Waters deep,
Where the tall sea-flag blows and nods
 Over the shipwreck'd seaman's sleep;
The Gods, like phantoms, come and go
 Over the wave-wash'd ocean-hall,
Above their heads the wild winds blow;
They groan, they shiver to and fro—
 "Pan, Pan!" those phantoms call.

O Pan, great Pan, thou art not dead,
 Nor dost thou haunt that weedy place,
Tho' blowing winds hear not thy tread,
 And silver runlets miss thy face;
Where ripe nuts fall thou hast no state,
 Where deep glens murmur, thou art dumb.
By lonely meres thou dost not wait;—
Where roll the living waves of fate
 I feel *thee* go and come!

O piteous one!—In wintry days
 Over the City falls the snow,
Then, where it whitens smoky ways,
 I see a Shade flit to and fro;
Over the dull street hangs a cloud—
 It parts, an ancient Face flits by,
'Tis thine! 'tis thou! nor stern, nor proud,
Dimly thou flutterest o'er the crowd,
 With a thin human cry.

Ghost-like, O Pan, thou hoverest still,
 An old, old Face, with dull, dumb stare;
On moonless nights thy breath blows chill
 In the street-walker's dripping hair;
Thy ragged woe from street to street
 Goes mist-like, constant day and night!
But often, where the black waves beat,
Thou hast a smile most strangely sweet
 For honest hearts and light!

Where'er thy shadowy vestments fly
 There comes across the waves of strife,
Across the souls of all close by,
 The gleam of some forgotten life:
There is a sense of waters clear,
 A scent like flowers in forest nooks;
Strange-plumaged birds seem flitting near;
The cold brain blossoms, lives that hear
 Murmur like running brooks.

And when thou passest, human eyes
 Look in each other and are wet—
Simple or gentle, weak or wise,
 Alike are full of tender fret;
And then the noble and the base
 Raise common glances to the sky;
And lo! the phantom of thy Face,
While sad and low thro' all the place
 Thrills thy thin human cry!

Christ help thee, Pan! canst thou not go
 Now all the other gods are fled?
Why dost thou flutter to and fro
 When all the sages deem thee dead?
Or, if thou yet wilt live and dream,
 Why leave the vales of harvest fair—
Why quit the glades of wood and stream—
And haunt the streets with eyes that gleam
 Thro' white and holy hair?

—*Robert Buchanan in Saint Pauls.*

COYOTE CANON.

The doctor was standing in the foremost row, where, without turning his head or stretching forward, he could gaze down directly into the pit, and observe everything that therein transpired; and there was no face in all the crowd that bore as deep an impress of jealous envy. The majority seemed to take the matter good-naturedly and philosophically; and there were several who congratulated Roaring Tom with as loud and enthusiastic applaud as though he had been their own brother—men without coats to their backs, and with the elbows of their red shirts torn into slits, rejoicing in a companion's fortune, and, for themselves, awaiting that turn of fate which they felt assured would some day intervene in their own favor.

Events sometimes move rapidly, and one exciting scene will not be thoroughly comprehended in all its bearings before the slide will shift and new wonders be shown. At one moment the doctor was gazing down into the claim with greedy envy depicted in every line and feature, as his eyes followed the motions of Roaring Tom wielding the pick, and every few seconds stooping to pull out the little red nuggets embedded in the compact mass of stones. The next moment the doctor turned partly around with dismay and affright, with the unmistakable expression of one who might have been long expecting the attack and now felt that it had come, for a heavy hand was suddenly laid upon his shoulder, and a harsh voice said, "Where did you pick up my horse, you scoundrel?"

It was Abel Bradshaw who spoke—it was his hand, that, with one flexible movement, crept up from the doctor's shoulder, and held with a firm grasp the collar of his flannel shirt. Large, broad-shouldered, muscular and alert—the captor held his victim with a close grip, from which there could be no escape, even had not the crowd, at the first intimation of a disturbance, rapidly closed around.

"How came you by that gray pony?" reiterated Abel. And now his fingers slowly relaxed from the shirt-collar, for the closing in of the crowd too surely prevented any thought of escape, even had the trembling limbs of the victim admitted of flight. "Speak out! can't you?"

"I found him straying, and I took him, hoping some day to meet the owner, and then I—— No; I bought him from a stranger, not knowing that—— D—— you! take your horse, then, since it is yours, and let me go!"

"Not so fast! not so fast! And which of them stories am I to believe?" retorted Abel; and his face now expressed the sentiment of all the rest. For the culprit had too surely betrayed himself. Either of his pleas, by itself, might have been accepted as a plausible one, for it would have given the benefit of a doubt. But to couple the two extenuations together was surely a fatal error.

"Which of them is it, I say?" repeated Abel, when the victim, released from the firm grasp, sank slowly to the ground. Seeing the blunder he had already committed, had he not better continue silent and trust to chance or to pity for escape? For the moment, indeed, it seemed as though some reliance might be placed upon the latter, for many began to be compassionately moved at that spectacle of abject terror; and, despite the prevailing ill-favor toward the doctor, a few voices were, one after the other, raised in his behalf.

"I suppose it is your horse, sure enough, Bradshaw; but now that you've got him"——

"Should rather think it was my horse, boys. Had him stolen some thirty miles down the road, three weeks ago. Tethered him along with the mules, and went to sleep, and when I woke up the mules was all there, but the horse was gone. Didn't ever expect to see him again, but just found him a few minutes ago in front of this fellow's tent. I knowed the horse at once, and what's more, the horse knowed me."

"Yes, to be sure; in course it was yourn. But now that you've got the beast back, why not let this poor devil go?"

"Nothing to me what becomes of him," responded Abel. "Let him go, if you all say so; and lucky he will be, too, for in some of the mines they would have hung him, sure."

Though the majority, moved by the pitiable condition of the prisoner, were inclined to release him, there were not a few who were now in favor of hanging, alleging that they had no grudge against the fellow, but that an example must be made, or else life and property would not be anywhere safe. These men were principally old miners, and they now quoted the example of other diggings in which they had formerly lived; some of which, owing to a rigorous execution of justice, were so purified from disorder that a man could safely lie out alone with a bag of gold-dust at his side; while, on the contrary, in other places a lax code of mining law had resulted in abundant robbery, murder, and general disorder. This being the first instance of transgression in Coyote Mine since its opening, the question of its proper treatment assumed some importance, being not merely a matter of the punishment or release of a single criminal, but the selection of a fixed penal policy for the future. Therefore, those who favored extreme punishment were listened to with calm thoughtfulness; and their number was gradually enlarging, when a third party arose and threatened for a moment to win the day.

"Why must we be obliged either to hang him or let him go?" was suggested. "Is there no middle course? Let us put a mark upon him which will make him known for all the future. Cut off his ears, I say."

"Yes; that's the thing. Bully for you! Cut off his ears!"

The cry was taken up at once, and bade fair to prevail. Already one or two men had their dirk-knives ready for presentation to the person selected to perform the job; and then, one, more eager than the rest, stooped down, and, with almost affectionate longing, lifted the golden curls from the temples of the present crouching victim. Like a flash, came a revulsion in the sentiments of the whole crowd. For, beneath those clustering and hitherto overshadowing locks, appeared the unmistakable signs of a mutilation having already been performed, and at no distant day; and a yell of vindictive surprise arose from all the crowd.

"Look, boys! He has stolen horses elsewhere, it seems! What shall we do with him now?" hoarsely cried one of the leaders.

In the confusion some one pointed significantly toward a neighboring pine: and upon that the crowd began to move, sweeping the criminal along with them. But at that instant one of the men broke into their midst, and called upon them, with a loud voice, to stop. He had not spoken hitherto, and seemed little known to the majority of them. But he was evidently one of those men endowed with that certain, indescribable magnetic power which fits them to influence and command wherever they go; and the crowd paused, and, hushing even their babble of suggestion and threatenings, listened intently to what he might have to say.

"Gently—gently, boys!" were his quiet words. "You would not hang a man in hot blood, would you? That would only bring disgrace upon the cañon. A fair trial, boys—a fair trial, whatever he may have done. Don't think that I want any one to escape punishment, if he is guilty: but he must be tried first."

"And so he must—and I know you, too!" cried Four-ace Bill. "Dern my buttons if you ain't Col. Bowler, of the Big-tree Junction! Don't you remember me, Colonel?"

"I think I remember a fellow looking like you," was the quiet reply. "You were accused of robbing a Mexican, and came near being hung for it—which would have been rather hard luck. And if you hadn't had a fair trial, you would have been hung, without any question; wouldn't you?"

"But it was proved that I didn't do it, Colonel, wasn't it?" eagerly demanded Bill, amid the laughter of the crowd. "Tell them that, now!"

"Yes, Bill; be easy on that score. It all came out that it was another man, and that the worst you ever did was to drink too much and get into free fights. I'll say that for you. But you see from that, boys, that a fair trial is due to every man; and this fellow must have it, as well as any other. Why, hang it, boys! you can wait until to-morrow, can't you? The game won't spoil. So take him over to his own tent, and let a guard be kept over him; and to-morrow, when we are not in as hot blood, we will convene a Court and do everything regularly and in order."

Influenced by his manner and by his argument, and partially put into a good humor by the sudden exposure of Four-ace Bill's previous dangers, the crowd assented, and immediately began to disperse, forgetting, in that superior matter of excitement, all about Roaring Tom's rich strike, and intent only upon the fate of the prisoner.

In all the mine, there were found few to sympathize with the culprit—none to take his fate to heart, except where, before his own tent-door, Giles Holden sat at his expiring fire, and, with his face buried between his knees, was absorbed in deep reflection.

He was sick and aching at heart. It seemed a cruel thing to be forced to hold his conduct in his own hands, and be thus obliged to balance irresolutely to and fro, between proffered good fortune on the one hand, and his inner consciousness of right and wrong upon the other.

It was a self-dispute about a simple, plain, untrammelled matter—a thing admitting of no dependent or connecting issues, but only to be decided by yes or no; and yet, so much hung upon that decision! The plain, uncompromising question, whether or not he should try to save that man—that was all.

Upon the one side was the continuance to Addie, his betrothed, of her good fortune—more than ever desirable, now that he had so rashly lost all the benefit of his long labor, and had become almost penniless, except for the few nuggets that he had picked up during the last few days and the trifle for which he had sold his claim. To save her fortune to her, all he had to do was to remain silent—not to raise hand or foot, but to let the rude course of mining justice run on to its destined and usual end. The man would be hanged—no one would know even his name, certainly not the peculiar relation existing between those two, the circumstance would be soon forgotten—there would be a little grave somewhere, flattened to the ground, with no record planted upon it, and in a few days thereafter to be overgrown and unnoticed: and that was all. And, with that, the little fortune at home would be assured beyond any further danger. But yet, in his own heart, Holden felt that he, at least, could never forget the event—that, ever after, there would return to torment him the guilty memory of having stood by and consented to the death of one, who, though so debased, was none the less the brother of her whom he so loved and trusted. It seemed as though thenceforth the mere thought of that nameless grave would haunt him, keeping him from resting at home, and drawing him away, year after year, to look upon the spot as upon a piece of his own foul work—as though his very dreams would betray him, and force him to mutter in his sleep the dreadful secret.

On the other hand, there was the chance that, by active exertions, he might save the man—a mere chance, perhaps, but still something to snatch at with hope. Were he to succeed, it would not be necessary for him to reveal the fact that a little fortune of $10,000 awaited a claimant at home. Life being saved, the rescued man might be left to wander off to other mines, and very likely would soon meet his end in some different manner. But what if the man were some day to drift back to his home for rest and old associations, as men will sometimes do? Then would come the revelation of that precious legacy gathered in by another's hand—the recognition of that other one as the person who had known of his existence and legal rights, and yet had failed to make disclosure in the proper season—the recrimination, beggary and probable disgrace. Would it be worth while to live with the incubus of such an apprehension weighing upon him year after year? Would it not be better, at the very first, to give up everything, and for another season trust to the chances of the mines?

So, balancing the pros and cons of right and wrong—feeling all the time in his own heart in which direction the proper path really lay—he sat and pondered. The mist of evening fell around and shrouded the mine in gloom. The distant hills vanished from sight. The neighboring pines lost separate distinctness, and coalesced into one ragged border of blackness against the darkening sky. Here and there along the further border of the cañon scattered camp-fires began to twinkle. His own camp-fire fell away, and began to smolder into nothingness; when suddenly the tread of an intruder came near, and a hand was lightly laid upon his shoulder.

"Look here, Holden," said Frank Gildersleeve, in a hurried, excitable sort of whisper, "that man must be saved. We must not let him be put to death, if we can help it. But, good gracious, old fellow! Arouse yourself a little, and do not take things so much to heart!"

"To heart, you say?" responded the other, with a vacant, half-affrighted gaze, as though his terrible secret had been read. "About what, Frank?"

"Why, about your bad luck with the claim. It was hard, to be sure; but you have the mines all before you, and may very well do better another day. Let that pass. This man—can we not do something to save him?"

"But how, Frank?"

"We can, at least, try; can we not? If we fail, we will have done our duty. Perhaps, after I have been a little while longer in the country, I may not mind these things as much. I may even grow to approve of them. But now, Holden, being not yet used to such rough doings, it don't seem quite the right course to hang a man for merely stealing a horse."

"See here, Frank. What interest can you have in this fellow! Why should you not rather be glad to let things take their course, and so get him out of the way? Don't you remember that a few days ago you were so jealous that you could have picked a quarrel with him and put a ball into him? And now, that a lot of men take the affair into their own hands, and, without your saying a word or raising a finger propose to finish him, you wheel around, and are ready to fight for him. I don't understand it."

"I think I understand it, Holden. I can see that I need not be jealous of him any more. He is not a bad-looking fellow, as some would count looks; and I remember that I was very angry at seeing Tiny smile upon him as she did, and talk about him—though perhaps she did that partly to tease me. And if he were at home, and in good favor socially, it might be that he could give me a great deal of trouble that way. But I feel assured, now, that Tiny could never smile again upon a man so disgraced."

"Of course not, Frank."

"That may not help me, though," he continued. "There are more men in the world than we two. You see, when I heard that he had been seized, and might be hung, I felt, for the instant, a kind of secret joy, just because he was going to be put out of the world and out of my way, without any care or responsibility on my part. That was a murderous thought, was it not?"

"It was a thought that would be very easy for any one to have," responded Holden, hanging his head, as he felt that he had given himself up to a similar frame of mind, and perhaps had not as fully tried to realize to himself the error of it. "But go on."

"I tried to repress the thought, but, hearing more of the affair and of his career, I knew that Tiny could never think of him with favor, and that my mind could be easy about that. Then, Holden, I began to wonder how I should have acted, if matters had been different. Suppose that he was not such a vagabond, but had been unjustly accused, and was in danger of being hung for some other person's fault? I knew, then, that if I stood aloof and let things take their course, I would be, in a manner, consenting to his death, and would be reaping advantage from it. It would be so like blood-money! And not for ten thousand dollars would I"——

"Why do you say ten thousand dollars?" interrupted Holden, looking up, suspiciously, at the instant the mention of that particular sum struck a chill through him.

"Why do I say it?" responded Frank, somewhat surprised at the singularity of the question. "I suppose I mentioned that sum as being the only one that, at the moment, came into my head. Any other amount would have done as well for an illustration. What I meant was, that for no sum of money would I be in the position of taking advantage of another man's death, when, perhaps, I might have rescued him. Well, as I was saying, let us imagine that things were a little different, and that by his death I could have won Tiny. I tell you, Holden, that I believe I would then be the most miserable man in the world. Every time I would look at her, I would feel like an assassin—as though I had only gained her by striking another man down. Better would it be to have this fellow live and take her away from my side, and settle down next door to me all the rest of my life—better that, a thousand times, than the other."

"Yes—yes, much better, Frank," murmured Holden, sinking his head between his hands. "Go on."

"That is all, I believe. There is nothing more. Except that, having made up my mind, I must try to save him. Have I made myself understood?"

"Almost too plainly, Frank; for you have shown me what, and how, I—that is to say, you are right, and I am wrong; and—— Let us go now," and the man slowly raised himself from the ground and stood erect. All doubts, subterfuge and subtlety were swept away. "Let us go, Frank; and whether we succeed or not in saving that man, at least we will have eased our consciences, so that"——

"My conscience, you mean, Holden. For what trouble can you be in about the matter?"

"Yes, your conscience, if you will have it so. Though it might be on my own—on everybody's conscience who stood idly by and let a man die for such a crime. So, take my hand, and we will go to Col. Bowler's tent. There, I fancy, the matter must be decided. But first, Frank"——

"Well?"

"Look yonder"—and he pointed toward Judge Stetwin's tent, only a few paces off. For awhile, it had appeared dark and obscure; but, within the last moment, a slumbering coal had suddenly lighted into flame and had leaped up, licking the dry twigs that had lain upon it, and the contagion of fiery animation had spread from top to bottom of the pile, and now the whole was in a merry blaze, with sportive crackling. The ruddy flame leaped high, covering the white canvas with a glow and bringing into plain relief the soft folds of the white garments of one who sat therein. "Look there, Frank."

"Well, Holden?"

"Perhaps you had better first go thither," said Holden. "You know how often I have told you not to be afraid. You see that she is alone. Most probably the Judge has gone over to the camp on our errand. Seize the opportunity. I will go on, and you can follow in time to give me your aid."

"Yes, I will go," responded Gildersleeve, mustering courage, and wringing Holden by the hand—as when one takes good-by of his companions to go upon a forlorn hope—he pressed forward. Then, having advanced a few paces, his valor seemed to ooze out, and he turned longingly after Holden, possibly with intent to join him again. But the other was already some distance off, and advancing with long strides. Gildersleeve, again turning, crept slowly and irresolutely along, and at last, almost before he was aware of it, found himself standing before Tiny.

"Good evening, Frank," she said. There seemed to be a sadness in her tone, and he imagined that it boded no good to his cause. In dire disturbance of spirit, he moodily played with the handle of his sheath-knife—that fancy implement, which was never drawn except to cut off pine chips to start the camp-fire—and responded:

"To you, also, Tiny. You are all alone, I see."

"Yes, Frank. Father has gone across to see if he cannot do something for that unhappy man."

"As I supposed. In, fact, Holden told me that I would find him there, when I went over—for I am going over there, too, in a moment, Tiny. I am going to join the others, and try to save him."

"You, too, will really do that, Frank? Thanks—a great many thanks. You will make me obliged to you for all the rest of my life."

"Ah!" and he breathed hard for a moment. It seemed to him that these were, after all, greater thanks than the nature of the case demanded. And the thought crossed him that perhaps he had been right in his first jealous suppositions, and that she really cared for the doomed man. Did not women sometimes take strange fancies? Had he not read that they had been known to fall in love with dwarfs, and cripples, and all sorts of strange monstrosities; and, therefore, would a pair of clipped ears be so certain to deter Tiny or turn her from her passion, more especially as it might have been engendered before the revelation of that disgraceful mutilation? And, as for the man's detection in crime, was it not almost a cardinal article of faith among women never to surrender their affections by reason of any sin or misfortune in the objects of them, but rather, perhaps, to cling the closer to them? And then, too, he remembered the sadness with which she had that moment greeted him.

It did not occur to him that the late incident of mining life, which had been so powerful to arouse all the slumbering passions and energies of the men, might well suffice to depress the spirits of a young girl. In her passage across the plains, she had seen rough life enough, but it was a life of mere hardship, without cruelty or bitterness of men toward each other. The daily tasks had been gone through good-temperedly and with mutual spirit of kindness, and the occasional dangers had drawn those bonds of fellowship even stronger, making all the party stand shoulder to shoulder in yet more complete feeling of fraternity. But now, upon her very entrance into the promised land, the scene seemed changed. Confusion, outbreak, and charges of crime had intervened; retribution and revenge by some rough, impromptu law were everywhere spoken of. Only a few yards distant was the tent of the prisoner himself, into which she had seen him led, with cords upon his wrists, and around it a cordon of three men, keeping, with shouldered rifles, a sharp watch after attempt at escape or rescue.

"Well, Tiny," said Frank, after a moment's despondent reflection, "I will do what I can for him, since I find that it pleases you so much. I would that it were any one else, though. I came to tell you—I hoped"——

Fairly breaking down, he stopped; while upon Tiny's face, there was, for the instant, a shade of puzzled expression. Then, as she began to comprehend his meaning, a slight smile of amused perception flickered across her face. Was his jealous nature still asserting itself? Should she again, as a few days ago, tease him into renewed wildness and dispair?

"Why, listen to me, Frank," she said, holding out the olive-branch at last, and resolutely driving from her heart every temptation to coquetry. "Can you really be so blinded as to believe that for an instant I could have thought or cared about that miserable, wretched man, who never came near me without causing me to shudder, but whose impending fate I cannot, for all that, help deploring?"

"No, Tiny! Are you really in earnest? I thought—then, perhaps, you can——. See here, Tiny; I have been so long wanting to talk to you about it, but then I thought it would be more honorable for me, perhaps, to wait until you saw me as I shall be in San Francisco. May I talk to you about it when I get to San Francisco?"

In his new-found hope, he seemed to have gained courage at least; and so, getting together such few dislocated words, rambled on, expressing everything, indeed, but actually saying nothing for a certainty. He believed, though, not only for the moment, but afterward, when he came to think it over, that he had expressed himself with clearness, conciseness, and impassioned eloquence. Should she provoke him a little now, and affect to remain ignorant of his real meaning, and so once more put him to the blush?

"Yes, Frank. When we get to San Francisco, you can—can say to me what you wish."

Looking up slyly and timidly, she watched his color come and go, her own face showing responsive tints; and so, looking into each other's eyes they saw that the question was settled between them.

"Now go, Frank, and do what you can to save that poor man. For my sake, you know."

"Yes, for your sake, Tiny. You see I am not jealous any more." And, moved with sudden access of courage, he took her hand and lovingly stooped toward her. But she laughingly drew back.

"Not now, Frank—not yet. Not until you have said everything to me—San Francisco, you know."

And so, suddenly losing his courage again—for he had already gone further than he had ever anticipated he could—he feebly echoed her laugh and left her. Wondering, as he strode over the plain, how he had ever dared to speak out as plainly as he had, and yet, now that it was done, wondering to find that it was all so easy; puzzling himself, at times, with the doubt whether he could be as eloquent again in the day when he came to talk to Judge Stetwin upon the subject; a little mystified with the idea that perhaps it was a dream, and that any moment he might wake up to the dread reality of nothing at all having transpired—so he stumbled on toward the camp. Nor had he quite collected all his faculties, when, coming to the end of his route, he found himself at the camp-fire of Col. Bowler, upon the outskirts of a little group of which the Colonel himself was the prominent centre.

The Colonel stood with one hand firmly braced upon his left hip, the other hanging carelessly at his side, in apparent readiness for action or oratory, as the nature of the case might require; while he calmly listened to the running commentary of argument and suggestion that flowed on about him. Thus noticed, he could not fail of being recognized, even at a careless glance, as a man of marked influence, though it might not have been easy to tell exactly why. His figure was well knit, his eye clear, his forehead broad and expansive, his mouth firm-set and decisive; yet there were other men around whose conflict with the world had stamped them, in greater degree, perhaps, with the same attributes of feature and expression. Possibly it might have been the nature of his dress which assisted him; since in that he was most scrupulously neat, joined to some regard for the picturesque, and contrasting forcibly with the usual display of others about him. Most of the miners carried their rags and discolorations without attempt at disguise or concealment, and even with a sort of wild enjoyment, as though these were the patents of social freedom; while even Judge Stetwin, who seemed to maintain a careful attention and propriety in the matter of costume, displayed something of the remains of an Eastern and civilized air, a little at variance with those wilds, and far less effective in the creation of a suitable impression, than were the nice-fitting red shirt and black pistol-belt and slouched Panama of the Colonel. But whether it came from face, or form, or dress, or all together, it is certain that, wherever he went, the Colonel seemed marked out as a natural repository for confidence, and in any disturbance, was, with a sort of unanimous acclaim, selected as the proper instrument of the public will. Even here that flattering destiny attended him; for, though at the time of the arrest, he had appeared upon the scene late and almost unknown, at once he seemed to inspire a general trustfulness in his ability to express and carry out the common interests; and now, without any formal appointment or election, stood in the centre of the group, the acknowledged judge and master of the occasion.

The group was not a large one. There were perhaps eight or ten men in all, among whom were Judge Stetwin, Abel Bradshaw and Giles Holden. There were a few others, who, being recognized in a greater or less degree as leading spirits of the cañon, felt that they had authority to be present at that acknowledged central council. The company remained a small one, and, with some dignity and thoughtfulness, discussed the weighty matter of the disposition of the culprit. For, though this was not the trial, and though it had been determined that the trial should take place the next day and be attended with scrupulous fairness and with all the ceremony that the nature of the case would allow, it could not fail to be perceived, that, inasmuch as the criminal had already committed himself, there could be no question about the verdict, and that, in this informal deliberation, his fate would be determined.

"You speak to the point, Judge," remarked the Colonel, "and yet you speak as a lawyer, rather than as one acquainted with the rights and necessities of a population like ours. You have been too lately in the East, you see; in a few months, you will look at these matters with other eyes. You say that we have no authority in law to take this man's life, and that, in any event, we should not take one life except for another; that the death penalty for a theft is not a thing to be thought of or allowed. Is not that your line of argument?"

"Exactly, Col. Bowler. Nor do I see how you can avoid giving way to it."

"Only on the ground, Judge, that the necessities of the country have made a higher law, and one which, under certain circumstances, you yourself will admit. What do you do with the Indian on the plains who has stolen your horse, and whom you overtake with the property in his possession? He has his constitutional rights as well as any other person, perhaps, and yet you shoot him on the spot. Why do you not rather imprison him for five or six years? Because not only is there no available prison at hand, but if there was, the fellow would laugh at such a punishment. Therefore you strip him of his constitutional rights, make a new law for the occasion, and shoot him. Now, here is a man who is as troublesome to our frontier civilization as is an Indian on the plains. He has already been punished probably for a similar offense, by the loss of his ears. He will not heed the warning, and does the same thing again. What, then, shall be done? Where are your State prisons? And, in lieu of them, must we let him go? By the same rule, you must then release any one who commits any crime, which in more settled communities, is not known as a crime unto death; and where then, in a little while, would be your personal safety—yes, the safety of your child, Judge Stetwin?"

"But still"——

"Look upon it in another light, Judge. In the East, you punish the man who forges a twenty-dollar check more severely than he who takes a twenty-dollar bill from off a counter. And why? Because the former crime can be more easily committed, and therefore must be attended with greater severities for its prevention. Now, then, theft is an easy matter here, and hence the punishment of it must be more severe, to act as a determent. We have no iron safes for our gold, or stables for our horses and mules."

"There may be some reason in what you say, Colonel; but yet not enough to convince me, at least in the present matter. I have no especial reason to care for this man, and yet, as I do not like to see a life taken illegally, I must try to save him. Since, then, I fail to convince you, I must try another course. I was about to leave for San Francisco to-morrow noon, but now I will remain over. I will attend at what you call his trial, and will argue in his behalf. If that is insufficient, I will be present even at the place of execution, appeal to the people, and"——

"No, no; don't do that, Judge," interrupted the Colonel, laying his hand upon the other's arm. "I don't mean, you will understand, to keep you away for the purpose of insuring the fellow's death. I don't want the responsibility of contriving that. I stand here as the exponent of the people's will, and if they say he should be hung, I can't but agree with them that it should be done. On the other hand, if they say let him go, I will cheerfully assent. I merely now give you the hint to keep aloof, so that your ideas may have fair play. Stay away, and it may be possible that, at the last moment, the miners will take compassion and let the wretch go free. I have known it happen, though not often. Interfere, and his doom is sealed."

"And why?"

"Because you are known to be a lawyer. Men here are distrustful of the law and its agents. I do not say that they are wisely so. I simply state a fact. Many of these miners have been ruined by the law, as administered by corrupt practitioners, and they now dread it as a pestilence, and will have none of it, if they can help it. Others have not had much to do with the law personally, but they believe it to be an instrument made up of delays, extortions, appeals, and exaction, and they, too, will have none of it. Stay away, therefore, and trust to the only chance—the possible awakening pity of a crowd. If they see you interfering, it will arouse all their fierce sentiment of opposition to the chance of any application of that old system which they have so learned to dread as one of injustice and oppression; and then no power on earth can save the man. Why, Judge, there is no one in the whole mine who can not do more for him than you can. That raw Irish woman who was here a moment ago, with her random but sincere pleadings in his behalf, almost touched our pity, and may yet have some effect with the miners, if she takes them at the propitious moment. Our friend, here, Holden, could do more than you, for he is known by the miners more intimately as one of themselves; and they, somehow, feel that in his bad luck of today, he has some claim upon their sympathy, and they might take a notion to gratify him, when they would not even listen to you."

"I don't know as to that, exactly," Holden here broke in, somewhat to the astonishment of the Colonel, who had evidently not expected the argument to be taken up in that quarter. "I wouldn't think of putting forward my own bad luck as a reason for being listened to; but for all that, I have come here to try and save the man. And if I do it on this ground, Col. Bowler, that I have more to lose by his life than the whole mine can gain by his death, why, then, perhaps, my words may have some weight."

"Why, how now? And what is all this, Holden?"

"Just as I was about to say, Colonel. In the first place, the man is the brother of a little girl I am to marry some day. They thought for years past that he was dead, and it is only lately that I have learned the contrary. Naturally, of course, a man don't want to have his brother-in-law hung. And this is where you may think I am to gain by his life. Well, yes, after a manner, as far as the sentiment of the affair goes. But where I am to lose is here: If this man is set free he may go home again, and then he will claim the fortune that was left to the oldest child, meaning my own little girl, but which then, in law, would stand for him. And yet, Judge, it is my business to save him if I can for her sake, and therefore I wish to do it. I said I would ask nothing of the mine, by reason of my own bad luck in selling out for so little and Roaring Tom immediately reaping the reward of all my hard labor, yet, if, by mentioning it, I may get, through sympathy, what I want, I will not forbear."

Warming up with his feelings, Holden continued for some minutes pleading his cause before that little group; not saying anything additional in the way of new argument, indeed, but, after the manner of an uncultivated mind, repeating over and over again the same sequence of thought in somewhat different words. Yet even in this he gained some effect; for as he went on and gradually felt the hesitation, with which he had commenced, disappear, his words came more fluently and with almost impassioned energy, and with something of an earnest affection, for the culprit in whose behalf he pleaded.

As he went on, expressions of sympathetic interest came out here and there, and hard features seemed to soften, as with some long-unfelt emotion, and one or two looked stealthily around at the others, as though to read how they were impressed with the scene, ready to yield if the common feeling would allow it. What, in the end, might have been the result of that pleading, cannot be known; for, suddenly, there came rasping across the plain the quick, sharp report of a single rifle; and, as by simultaneous impulse, that whole group of men started, and gazed wildly in that one direction, striving to pierce the gathered gloom. It was no novelty, at any hour of the day or night, to hear the crack of firearms—so common a thing, indeed, that it seldom caused remark or notice; but now, this single sound seemed to bring to all a certain vague, incomprehensible warning of unusual incident. Then, as all stood speechless, listening for other sounds, there came a wild cry, the hail of men to each other, the rapid rush from the borders of the plain to one central spot; and so, following the example, that little group of men who stood in judgment, broke up and hurried thither.

At first, in the darkness and distance, nothing could be seen; but as they came nearer, a motionless figure lay upon the sod. A few men had already reached the place, and among them Four-ace Bill, still holding his warm rifle.

"You should not have put me upon guard over him!" the man wildly cried out. "You might have known what would come of it. I call you all to witness that I did not intend to kill him, so help me God! When I saw that he had got free and crawled under the tent and was running away, I fired only to frighten him and make him stop. I did not mean to hit him."

"It would have been more to your credit if you had intended to hit him; then the more surely would you have done your duty," remarked Col. Bowler, speaking now with all his natural, magisterial rigidity of tone. "Since he was trying to escape, it was necessary that you should have killed him—if, indeed, he be really dead."

With that, the Colonel stooped down, and placed his hand over the heart. Dead, indeed! The bullet, whether by accident or not, had sped straight to the heart. There was no other wound. And now, as one of the party brought a brand from the nearest fire and held it close down for a torch, they could see upon the dead man's face a look they had never noticed before; with death, there had come a new life to the expression, as it were—or, rather, the old life of boyhood, so long obscured by vicious indulgence, had come back in all its purity, and driven off the later and debased traits of a fallen manhood. Gone, forever, the mean, cringing look; he lay, gazing up at the sky, with the soft curls clustering round his temples.

"Just as poor Addie might have liked to see him—as she remembers him now, I suppose," murmured Holden, as he stooped over and dwelt upon the features. "You go on to the city to-morrow, Judge? Wait until noon, and I will go with you on my way home. There is nothing to keep me here now. Even if there were, the thought comes over me that I should not like to stay, digging around so heartless-like, with Addie's brother lying close at hand under the turf. And the funeral, Judge—you will help me with that? For you see this is my affair, Colonel. None others should come in, only as I ask them to. He must be buried by me, carefully and kindly, forgetting his—his errors. We will put him under yonder pine, where the shade will be over him, and where there is no gold, so that he will never be disturbed. Will some one lend me a knife?"

The Colonel proffered his, drawing it, long and gleaming, from its sheath; and Holden, again stooping over, gently cut off one of the soft, fair curls, and wrapping it carefully up, put it away.

"I will give her that, Judge. I need not tell her how he died; but I can say that I found and recognized him; and that he is dead. Perhaps she will not ask to hear any more. If she does, it will do no harm if I make up some little story, to soften things. But it will be best that she should know, even now, for certain, that he is really dead—and I know that she will be pleased to have the lock of hair. And as for myself, Judge, I know that I shall never cease to thank God that I kept my own integrity and manhood to the end!"—*Overland Monthly.*

LITERARY MADMEN.—DR. MOREAU (de Tours) has written a work in which he contends that genius arises from the same organic conditions as insanity, and is, in fact, synonymous with it. His theory substantially amounts to this: That genius, like insanity, is a sympton of disease of the brain. Without conceding all that is claimed by DR. MOREAU, it cannot be denied that a very large number of the geniuses of the world have been either melancholic or very eccentric, and, in some instances, have been the victims of violent and repeated attacks of insanity. DR. JOHNSON was hypochondriacal, and in various ways gave evidence of a morbid condition of the brain. At the early age of twenty he became the victim of melancholic delusions, and from that time forward was never happy. On one occasion he exclaimed, despairingly, "I would consent to have an arm amputated, to recover my spirits." Wretchedness like this, when it is temporary or spasmodic, may signify but little; but when it is persistent and life-long, it must be regarded as the symptom of cerebral disease that may, and often does, advance to absolute madness. The violent impetuosity of DR. JOHNSON, his unreasonable prejudices, may be accounted for on the same theory. Some of the brightest geniuses in literature have been at intervals subject to attacks of madness. SOUTHEY lived for years in perpetual dread of insanity, and when at last he kneeled in the furrow, worn out through mental excitement and fatigue, he composed that most instructive and useful of his works, *The Life of Cowper.* That ROUSSEAU was a lunatic will be admitted without question by those who have studied his life and writings, however ardently they may admire his genius. PASCAL was one of the most original thinkers of France, but no inmate of any asylum ever presented more indisputable proofs of mental disease than those which characterized his whole career. All his life he walked in darkness, knowing not at what he stumbled, in constant fear both of the present and the future. He was the victim of absurd delusions, was harassed by excessive nervousness, and was the slave of uncontrollable eccentricities. On examination after death, his brain was found to be very seriously diseased.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A FAVORITE ENGLISH ACTRESS.—Miss MARIE WILTON (or MRS. BANCROFT) has a well-deserved reputation as a capable and finished actress, with a perfect command of all the powers and emotions necessary to express a situation. She could act a lady admirably were a proper part written for her. Some readers may smile at this qualification. What! in Mr. ROBERTSON'S "comedies of society," no ladies? Yet this was a defect in that writer; his models of genteel life were all taken from a peculiar class, whose manners, however simple and free, were certainly not refined. The young ladies, for instance, which Miss WILTON used to play in "Ours," and in "School," were of a singularly familiar type, and behaved like shop-girls of a superior kind. The grand "effect" in "Ours" was the making a pudding, which was carried out with the confidence and familiarity a young lady of the kind would exhibit. A really refined young girl always shows a certain reserve and shyness in a new situation. However, Miss WILTON is an actress, and can act; and she puts an air of life, vivacity, and reality into everything she acts. She has great powers of expression both of face and person, and very great variety in the representation of character; she has great "finish," great industry, and unquestionable humor. She is even entitled to the credit of founding a school, and all the existing young ladies of the stage who have any credit or ability, make love, coquette, or play the *ingenue,* by following the Wilton tradition. Miss Lydia Foote, Miss Claire, Miss Addison, and above all Miss Amy Fawsitt, of the "Two Roses" celebrity, copy her faithfully. The dramatists, too, seem to have Miss WILTON always before them, and every young heroine in every new comedy seems to have only the same little armory of devices and attractions that we saw in "School." This type is a combination of simplicity and slyness, with remarks that are naïve and smart. She makes the lover uncomfortable by laughing at him, and at the same time reveals a deep and romantic attachment. She is fond of small practical jokes, and assisted by a female friend of congenial temperament, who has also an admirer, contrives to make two gentlemen look foolish. There is always a "kettle business," or the "pudding business" before alluded to, or perambulator, or the wearing a gentleman's coat to keep off the rain. Miss WILTON can assume a face of genuine fun—standing pointing with her finger at the lover whom she is "rallying," and going off into a sudden burst of musical laughter; she can say a good thing to the same person with a sly wickedness that convulses the house. But still, she and her imitators have, in spite of repeated successes, moved in rather a limited round, and have only shown the public that one character of the middle-class girl whose manners are scarcely refined. But this is really the fault of the writers, who, as they reproduce the same characters, must expect them to be presented in the same way. It is needless to say that the types of female character and of young girls are inexhaustible in their variety.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

ABOUT WOMAN.—The parson says that woman is always more restless under the most favorable conditions, and that there is no state in which she is really happy except that of change. I suppose this is the truth taught in what has been called the "Myth of the Garden." Woman is perpetual revolution, and is that element in the world which continually destroys and re-creates. She is the experimenter and the suggester of new combinations. She has no belief in any law of eternal fitness of things. She is never even content with any arrangement of her own house. The only reason the mistress could give, when she rearranged her apartment, for hanging a picture in what seemed the most inappropriate place, was that it had never been there before. Woman has no respect for tradition, and because a thing is as it is, is sufficient reason for changing it. When she gets into law, as she has come into literature, we shall gain something in the destruction of all our vast and musty libraries of precedents, which now fetter our administration of individual justice. It is MANDEVILLE'S opinion that women are not so sentimental as men, and are not so easily touched with the unspoken poetry of nature; being less poetical and having less imagination, they are more fitted for practical affairs, and would make less failures in business. I have noticed the almost selfish passion for their flowers which old gardeners have, and their reluctance to part with a leaf or a blossom from their family. They love the flowers for themselves. A woman raises flowers for their use. She is destruction in a conservatory. She wants the flowers for her lover, for the sick, for the poor, for the Lord on Easter Day, for the ornamentation of her house. She delights in the costly pleasure of sacrificing them. She never sees a flower but she has an intense but probably sinless desire to pick it.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

FRENCH CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Formerly the first step taken when a person was accused of any offense was to put him to the question. Now, this question was not addressed to him in words, but by the application of red-hot bars, spikes, thumbkins, iron screws, and other equally persuasive appliances to his limbs, which were torn, maimed and crushed in the service of truth. A man was consigned to torture, even by the most kind-hearted of Judges, in an off-hand, matter-of-fact way, just as a prisoner is now committed for trial by a Magistrate. There were two kinds of torture—the one, which was merely preparatory, was inflicted on every person accused, to obtain all the details of the crime; the other was intended only for those who were condemned to death, so that they might confess the names of their accomplices. The mode of trial then was exceedingly primitive. The prisoner was produced before his Judges, who had already mastered the indictment against him; he was not allowed to bring witnesses, or to employ any advocate in his defense, and he was "questioned" until he acknowledged every crime laid to his charge. As for the punishments, they were as simple in their way as the trial. Calumniators were burnt; a man who debauched a girl had his ears cut off and was banished; another who enticed away a married woman was dragged in public and then beheaded; libelers were condemned to be whipped for the first offense and hanged for the second. Criminals who died in prison were stuffed to be duly executed, drawn and quartered, and every unhappy wretch who was on the eve of death was constrained to make what was designated *amende honorable,* that is, he knelt, with a rope round his neck, with bare feet, and with a wax taper in his hand before a church, to entreat of God pardon for his crimes. The last time this barbarous ceremony was practiced was in 1790.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HORACE WALPOLE.—WALPOLE, in fact, represents a common creed among comfortable but clear-headed men of his time. It was the strange mixture of scepticism and conservatism which is exemplified in such men as HUME and GIBBON. He was at heart a Voltarian, and, like his teacher, confounded all religious and political beliefs under the name of superstition. VOLTAIRE himself did not anticipate the revolution to which he, more than any man, had contributed. WALPOLE, with stronger personal reasons than VOLTAIRE for disliking a catastrophe, was as furious as BURKE when the volcano burst forth. He was a Republican so far as he disbelieved in the divine right of Kings, and hated enthusiasm and loyalty generally. He wished the form to survive and the spirit to disappear. Things were rotten, and he wished them to stay rotten. The ideal to which he is constantly recurring was the pleasant reign of his father, when nobody made a fuss, or went to war, or kept principles except for sale. He foresaw, however, far better than most men the coming crash. If political sagacity be fairly tested by a prophetic vision of the French Revolution, WALPOLE'S name should stand high. He visited Paris in 1765, and remarks that laughing is out of fashion. "Good folks, they have no time to laugh. There is God and the King to be pulled down first, and the men and women, one and all, are devoutly employed in the demolition. They think me quite profane for having my belief left." Do you know, he asks presently, who are philosophers? "In the first place, it comprehends almost everybody, and in the next it means men who, avowing war against Papacy, aim many of them, at the destruction of regal power. The philosophers," he goes on, "are insupportable, superficial, overbearing and fanatic. They preach incessantly, and their avowed doctrine is atheism—you could not believe how openly. Don't wonder, therefore, if I should return a Jesuit. VOLTAIRE himself does not satisfy them. One of their lady devotees said to him, '*Il est bigot c'est un déiste!*'" French politics, he professes a few years afterward, must end in "despotism, a civil war, or assassination," and he remarks that the age will not, as he has always thought, be an age of abortion, but rather "the age of seeds that are to produce strange crops hereafter." The next century, he says at a later period, "will probably exhibit a very new era, which the close of this has been, and is, preparing." If these sentences had been uttered by BURKE, they would have been quoted as proofs of remarkable sagacity. As it is, we may surely call them stern glances for a frivolous coxcomb.—*The Cornhill.*

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF MME. ROLAND.—Upon the morning of her trial she dressed herself with unusual care. She wore a dress of white muslin, trimmed with lace, and fastened by a black velvet girdle. Her hair, parted so as to show her low, broad forehead, fell in ringlets on her shoulders. She was uncommonly vivacious. Holding the train of her drees in one hand as she walked toward the prison door, she gave the other hand to the women crowding around her, who covered it with kisses. She could not be certain of her return, and so bade adieu, with counsels and gentle admonitions, to all. FONTENAY, the old jailor, as he turned the key, burst into tears. She whispered to her nearest friend in the prison, "Courage," and passed out of the gates. She was twice before the Tribunal. The clear account of her examination, protracted for nine hours, which she wrote from memory on the eve of the first day, corresponding almost word for word with the official record, is a marvel of self-possession. The Attorney-General, angry that he could not embarrass her, said at last, "that with such a babbler the trial could never end." "I pardon your rudeness," she replied; "you can condemn me, but you cannot destroy my good conscience, nor my conviction that the future will justify me, while it will cover you with infamy." When she re-entered the prison after the second day, her eyes were red with weeping. In passing toward her cell, she indicated, by an expressive sign, that she was condemned to death. Her spirits quickly returned, however, and she sat conversing with her usual sprightliness until her name was called. It was 4 P. M., Nov. 10, 1793, when the tumbril, carrying herself and a man named LAMARQUE, former Director of Assignats, aged about thirty-five, left the Conciergerie and took the usual route toward the place of execution. A crowd followed, shouting her name. LAMARQUE excited her pity by his unmanly fears, and true to her woman's instincts, though he was entirely unknown to her, she addressed him encouragingly. Her manner during the ordeal of this terrible hour, while the mob were heaping upon her scandalous outrages, is one of the bravest recollections of the Revolution. TISSOT, writing his history at the age of sixty-seven, ten years afterward, describes the scene as the most impressive he ever witnessed. "Dressed in white, with rose-color trimmings, the day being bright and warm, she sat undemonstrative as the cart fared slowly forward, the obscene shouts producing no change in her manner. There was high color in her face, adding greatly to its beauty." Arrived at the guillotine, the vehicle was backed to the steps. "Go up first," she said to LAMARQUE, "you have not the courage to see me die!" "You Madame, are named first in the warrant," replied SANSON. "But you will not contend precedence with a woman, Monsieur?" she rejoined, and her companion ascended. Her turn came in a moment. As they bound her to the plank, catching sight of the great statue before her, she exclaimed, "O Liberty, how they mock thee!" and the ax fell.—*Englishwoman's Magazine.*

INSANITY.—That all forms of mental and moral disease are symptoms of morbid conditions of the brain, is now as well established as any fact of science. The elaborate researches of Prof. SHRAEDER VAN DER KOLK and other European observers, have shown most clearly that the brains of patients who die insane, idiotic, or imbecile, give evidence, on microscopic examination, of diseased conditions sufficient to account for all the symptoms they may have exhibited. Insanity, being then a symptom of disease of the brain, is not found among the inferior species, who have little or no nervous system, and only exceptionally among the higher orders of animals. It is comparatively rare among wild and barbarous tribes. As would logically be expected, its manifestations are most frequent and most severe in civilized communities, and among the intellectual or ruling classes. Insanity increases in frequency and in violence with the progress of civilization, and is, indeed, a part of the price that we pay for intellectuality and refinement. It was never before so common as at the present day, and it appears to be rapidly increasing and multiplying its phases, in direct proportion to our progress in art, in science, in literature, in trade, in finance, and in all the departments of modern activity through which the brain is so constantly harassed and over-worked. While we escape or recover from many of the inflammations and fevers that decimate the savage tribes, and are, on the whole, healthier and longer-lived, we are yet afflicted with a thousand phases of insanity to which they are comparatively strangers.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

WATER FRAUDS.

Further Report from the Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Fifty.

The Hempstead Storage Reservoir—Further Particulars Respecting the Matter—A Question of Veracity.

The Subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have made the following additional report in reference to the Hempstead Storage Reservoir:

CHAMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, No. 367 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1872.

To the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty of the City of Brooklyn:

Your Subcommittee, to whom it was assigned to investigate the affairs of the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, beg leave to continue their report on the Hempstead Storage Reservoir.

We resume this subject with malice toward none, with firmness in the right as it is permitted us to know the right.

Since our last article, four or five affidavits have been published attempting to contradict some of the statements made in Mr. MCDONALD'S affidavit as published in our report of the 22d inst. The intemperate tone of these affidavits is their best refutation, and their malignity and violence are so great that they would receive no reply from us, did we not apprehend that persons not familiar with the parties and circumstances might conclude that Mr. MCDONALD had attempted to mislead the people, who, and not we, are the Grand Jury that ultimately will have to pass upon these various questions.

We are pleased to make one or two corrections of statements as published in our last report:

(1.) The pump-well must be 8 feet 4 inches, and not 8 feet before the water wastes at section 5.

(2.) SMITH did not let the three ponds under his charge waste into the stream below, but let the water run at full force into the conduit and wasted it at section 5, as Mr. MCDONALD says SMITH admitted to him, and that he thus directed it for the reason that he had a spite against an old miller below who would receive the benefit of the escape down the stream. This unpleasantness arose out of some church quarrel, the particulars of which it is not necessary to relate; but the object of wasting was correctly set forth in his affidavit, viz.: To prepare for the expected visit of the Mayor and Common Council.

Mr. MCDONALD also says that he hid in the grass the winch used in hoisting the water-gate at Baisley's Pond, lest VAN ALLEN, finding out his mistake, might hoist this gate; but VAN ALLEN did not find out the mistake.

With these corrections and explanations Mr. MCDONALD reiterates the charges set out in his affidavit as published by us.

Since the publication of the affidavits of the "Water Board" employes a good number of certificates complimentary to Mr. MCDONALD have been received by us—a few of which we submit. These certificates are from Mr. G. KING, Ex-President of the Water Board, Messrs. MOSES LANE and SAMUEL MCELROY, civil engineers, and these gentlemen testify as to the good character of Mr. MCDONALD.)

Similar certificates to this last came to us from G. Greene, George O. Levi, F. Ross, Gillian Schenck, Gillian Eldred, James Hall, and Geo. Desler, all of Cypress Hills; Ditmar Jewell, John Ives, Peter Rapelye, George W. Palmer, Horace F. Miller, Charles R. Miller, Albert Von Sicklen, W. Von Sicklen, Philip Reed, and many others, of East New-York, and, in short, we are authorized by Mr. MCDONALD to refer to every man (except Water Board employees) of respectable standing residing at Cypress Hills, East New-York, and New-Lots, generally.

Some of the journals of the day complain that we publish no new facts, but Mr. KINGSLEY in his affidavit says, in substance, that MCDONALD'S affidavit was the first direct intimation he ever heard that the ponds had been improperly worked or manipulated. Here he gives us too much credit. We clip from the journals of the day intimations which he certainly must have noticed, and insert a few:

THE OPINION OF MR. ROBERT G. ANDERSON.

From the Brooklyn Union, Jan. 28, 1871.

A *Union* reporter visited this morning Mr. ROBERT G. ANDERSON, whose country residence is close in the neighborhood of the Hempstead Reservoir and the ponds from which it derives its supply. Mr. ANDERSON expressed himself as astonished at the report of the engineer, ADAMS, which he had read yesterday in the *Union*. He did not coincide in the statements therein contained.

REPORTER—Then, Mr. ANDERSON, there is no appearance, so far as the ponds are concerned, of a failure of the supply of water?

Mr. ADAMS—Well, it has been a very dry Winter, after a remarkably dry Summer and Fall, and the ponds certainly are low, but there are causes for that which could readily be obviated.

REPORTER—Are they lower than they have been during the Fall?

Mr. ADAMS—Two weeks ago, when I visited it, the Hempstead Pond was at a dead level. But I noticed no difference in the flow of water into my premises. The stream is as powerful as ever.

REPORTER—Does not the threatened failure seem to indicate the necessity of a storage reservoir?

Mr. ADAMS—Not at all. If, with the means now in their possession, the Water Board cannot furnish an adequate supply of water, the storage reservoir they project will be a total failure. There are a great many obstacles in the way of such a reservoir, such as evaporation, and the diversion of the springs which now supply the ponds into other channels by the enormous back pressure of the accumulated water. I have investigated the subject thoroughly, and I believe that good judgment is better than bad engineering. I believe there is plenty of water readily attainable, especially since the very severe snow-storm we have just experienced. I would like to see common sense used in the matter. I am, as I said, very much astonished at the report of Mr. ADAMS, and am compelled to believe that there is something not yet published underlying it.

WHY ALARM THE PUBLIC?

To the Editor of the Union:

Your paper of last evening contains a report of the Water Board, from its Engineer, COL. JULIUS ADAMS, stating that the streams do not furnish a sufficient amount of water to meet the requirements of the City of Brooklyn. Furthermore, the pumping-engines at Ridgewood have stopped working for want of water, and in case of a large fire the city would be at the mercy of the flames. This is sudden and startling news. Does the engineer really mean what he says, or is this report made at this particular time to influence certain legislation at Albany. It is well known that but a few days ago a bill was introduced there granting the Water Board unlimited power to purchase all the water resources on Long Island, if necessary, to supply the city. Can it be possible, after passing one of the severest droughts of many years, with no engineer's report of a scarcity of water, and at the termination of one of the severest snow-storms we have known for years—which must naturally increase the flow of water from the streams—he sounds the alarm.

Bosh, Mr. Editor. If Col. ADAMS, instead of sounding unnecessary alarm, had applied his sagacity, if he has any, by resorting to means at easy command, no doubt the difficulty could be readily met; and if he does not know how, I will take the liberty to suggest as follows:

First by securing as many as necessary of ANDREW'S powerful lifting pumps—which have been known to pump out ships with immense leaks—place these pumps at a point below BAISLEY'S pond dam, at SIMMONS', at P. CORNELL'S and at SMITH'S pond. At the latter point alone, according to a former report of Col. JULIUS ADAMS, more than two million gallons of water ran daily to waste during the past dry season, and I am informed by a gentleman of this city, who was recently fishing at that pond, that he was certain, from his observations, that the waste was greater than the engineer reported. By adopting this method, at least something like eight million gallons of water daily could be saved to the city at a trifling expense, compared to what our affluent wiseacres propose spending on a wild-goose pond which would not drain the island half as thoroughly as it would the pockets of Brooklyn citizens. Having looked into the water resources of our island years ago, I am satisfied these suggestions are sound, and respectfully ask the attention of the public on a matter in which they are deeply interested.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. C. BURNETT.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28, 1871.

Mr. WM. SMITH, Sr., of Christian Hook, Long Island, Feb. 9, 1871, writes to the *Hempstead Inquirer*, to ask "if the Water Board of Brooklyn are engineering for water or for money?" He goes on to comment thus on the recent water scare:

"Engineer ADAMS reported on Friday last that the pumping-engines at East New-York were stopped for want of water. The next day he publicly states the danger is over, and there is plenty of water, only none to waste. There is nothing so queer as folks, and we simple-living country people can hardly comprehend such downright nonsense. It is quite evident that there are men in Brooklyn who can see further into the springs and streams and ponds out here than we can, who know every foot of the land and have a daily view of the water-flow. These theoretical gentlemen have a fund of knowledge, 'the length and breadth, and the depth of which, passeth all understanding.' Would but the City of Brooklyn send out some sensible man, who could believe his own eyes; there need be less alarm about the scarcity of water, and cheaper methods of increasing the supply for further requirements."

In further support of Mr. MCDONALD'S position, we add, that the bill finally establishing this Reservoir scheme, was signed by the Governor, Feb. 18, 1871, and thereby became a law. It was given out that this bill would be vetoed. Did the following have any influence on the Governor?

WATER BOARD NOTICE.

PERMANENT BOARD OF WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 13, 1871.

The public are hereby notified that after the 15th inst. the gates of the main reservoir at Ridgewood will be closed at 10 P. M. and opened at 6 A. M. every day until further notice. Inspectors in each district will examine all water fixtures in the houses of their district, and report all waste of water from this or other causes, and the regulations of the Water Office, with the penalty attached, will be rigidly enforced in all cases.

(Signed,) W. A. FOWLER, President.
(Signed,) D. L. NORTHRUP, Secretary.

The fact that the water was not shut off from our houses is strong proof that the scheme was a "scare." Two days after this notice was published, (Feb. 16,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., the water was flowing from Pine's Pond, two feet two inches deep, over the sill of the gate into the conduit, and from Hempstead's, two feet six inches, and on the 19th of the same month, at 12 M., the flow from Pine's was four feet eight inches, and from Hempstead's about five feet. These figures are correct, and the *Union* must be in error in its figures as published on the 24th inst.

Let it be remembered that these affidavits, (with the exception of Mr. KINGSLEY'S,) in opposition to Mr. MCDONALD, are all made by employes of the Water Board, and as there is a vacancy to be filled in the Board, it is a problem at present where any of such employes may stand. But as regards Mr. KINGSLEY, particularly, we would add that WM. C. KINGSLEY, in answer to a report of the Committee of Fifty on the New-York Bridge Company, stated that he had spent a large portion of $250,000 in the purchase of legislation; and within a few days thereafter contradicted said statement by a published affidavit denying that he had expended any money for such purposes. His affidavit was answered by an affidavit of HARRY G. BROWN, proving that KINGSLEY stated to him that he had spent large sums of money in the purchase of legislation, and that Mr. J. H. PRENTICE had also confirmed KINGSLEY'S statement of such expenditure.

We are content that the public shall decide on the question of veracity on affidavits between GEORGE W. MCDONALD on the one part, and Mr. KINGSLEY and the Water Board employes on the other, and shall next week continue our investigations of other matters connected with the Storage Reservoir.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) Julian Allen, Nathaniel Cothren, John E. Cammeyer, J. G. L. Boettcher, J. Jesse C. Smith, R. H. Chittenden, Sub-Committee.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni—Addresses by Members of the Graduating Class—Conferring of Degrees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., June 27, 1872.—Commencement Day, and with it Commencement Week, is over. At 8 o'clock this morning the Alumni, to the number of seventy-five, which, however, during the day, has increased to one hundred and fifty and more, met in the chapel, with Judge BARRET, of Vermont, the President, in the chair. The same board of officers of the Society of the Alumni was re-elected. The necrology of the Alumni for the past year was then read by the Secretary, Prof. PARKER, and numbered more than twenty-five. Remarks eulogistic of Prof. T. C. Upham, Class of 1818, were made by Dr. Converse and Dr. Wm. Clark; of Hon. Erastus Hopkins by W. H. Duncan, Esq.: of Hon. Wm. C. Clarke by Judge Ira Perley; of the late Senator J. W. Grimes by Hon. E. W. Evans and Prof. C. A. Young.

The great procession was then formed and marched around the common, the President in full academicals, and went into the church. The speakers of the Graduating Class, to the number of nineteen, then held the audience for four hours.

Salutatory Oration, in Latin, William A. Holman, Deering.

English Oration—Historical Induction, James F. Colby, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Ethical Disputation—Is the Rapid Settlement of all our Territories Desirable? George B. French, Moultonboro; Henry E. Lewis, West Claremont.

Dissertation—The Military Power of Europe, Henry D. Pierce, Cavendish. Vt.

English Oration—Professional Wits, Edwin J. Bartlett, Chicago, Ill.

English Oration—Private Virtue and Official Integrity, Geo. C. Coffin, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

MUSIC.

English Oration—Alone, or with the Majority? Albert L. Bartlett, Haverhill, Mass.

English Oration—Atheism of Modern Politics, George H. Fletcher, Lake City, Minn.

Political Disputation—Is Liberty Advancing in Europe? William H. Galbarith, Passumpsic, Vt.; William P. Fowler, Concord.

English Oration—Literary Legislators, Charles L. Dana, Woodstock, Vt.

MUSIC.

English Oration—Our Account with Posterity, Albert E. Frost, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Forensic Disputation—Can Banking be Safely Managed without the Use of the Precious Metals? Thos. W. D. Worthen, Thetford, Vt.; Lewis G. Farmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MUSIC.

English Oration—Civilization of the Opposite Shores of the Pacific, Wm. W. Evans, Chicago, Ill.

Dissertation—Industrial Monopolies, Charles W. Sanborn, Wakefield.

Philosophical Oration—Vital and Mechanical Forces, George T. Tuttle, Northwood.

Valedictory Addresses—Edwin D. Mason, Passumpsic, Vt.

The orations of E. J. BARTLETT, of A. L. BARTLETT and C. L. DANA were of uncommon merit. The degrees of Bachelors of Arts were then conferred upon the Graduating Class, numbering sixty-nine; of Masters of Arts upon a number of graduates of three years' standing.

Among the honorary degrees we will mention only the three higher. Rev. PETER M. BARTLETT, President of Maryville College, Tennessee; Rev. THOMAS ADAMS, of Winslow, Me., and Rev. SAMUEL J. SPAULDING, of Newburyport, Mass., were made Doctors in Divinity. CHARLES B. GOODRICH, Esq., of Boston, Mass., and WILLIAM P. WHEELER, Esq., of Keene, N. H., were made Doctors of Law; while the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, a new one for Dartmouth to confer, was bestowed upon ABNER J. PHIPPS, Esq., of Boston. The various awards of prizes were then read, and, after prayer and benediction by the President, the audience dispersed.

The Alumni and invited guests afterward went over to the Dartmouth Hotel, where the Alumni dinner was served. At the close of the repast, at which more than two hundred were seated, speeches were made by President SMITH, Prof. AIKEN, of Princeton, Dr. S. H. COX, Rev. E. E. HALE, who made the best speech of the occasion, and others.

With a levee in Culver Hall, this evening, the festivities of the week end. During the week twelve of the surviving members of the class of 1822 have had several meetings. Many of them, for the first time since graduation, met yesterday. May as goodly a number of the class of 1872 hold their semi-centennial reunion in 1922.

FABER.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Class Day and its Exercises—The Programme of the Evening.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Friday, June 28, 1872.

The Class-day exercises of the Class of 1872 were held on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 27. The heavy clouds of two days' accumulation were lifted at noon. A golden afternoon marked the festivities upon the College campus. These consisted of a salutatory by J. G. CUSHING; presentation to the classes, H. T. SCUDDER; immortelle ceremony, A. B. SANFORD and C. W. YOUNG; class Arab, W. L. PHILLIPS and J. W. PAIGE; pipe ceremony, B. L. CLARK and D. C. PORTER; campus address, F. M. NORTH; flag ceremony, A. E. HALL.

The evening exercises were held in McDonough Hall, and consisted of an oration by C. F. PRICE; poem, J. A. CASS; class history, E. M. MILLS; prophecy, D. R. BAKER. The class supper followed at 11 P. M., and then a farewell serenade to the College.

Meeting of the Alumnæ of the Normal College.

The Alumnæ of the Normal College held their first annual meeting yesterday in the hall of the College. Miss ELLA C. DEY presided. Several business meetings having been previously held, the members endeavored to make the gathering yesterday one of social enjoyment, and for that purpose presented the following programme:

Address, Ella C. Dey; Solo, Anna R. Bulkley; Essay, Eliza P. Freeman; Duett, ("Les Dames de Séville,") Hattie A. Patterson and Frances O. Edge; Recitation, (selection from "Ivanhoe,") Jennie B. Merrill; Solo, (Pastorella,) Annie E. Blauvelt; Essay, (Lamps vs. Gas,) Eleanor W. Davis; Recitation, ("Wreck of Rivermouth,") Gussie E. Schoonmaker; Solo, ("Whispering Winds,") Alice M. Brown; Essay, ("Some of the Effects of Civilization,") Fannie W. Vidal; Solo, Anna R. Bulkley.

President HUNTER, of the Normal College, addressed the Alumnæ, saying he hoped to see the day when the diplomas presented to graduates of the College should have the same weight as the diplomas of the medical and other colleges for men, and that no other examination should be required of the Normal College graduates than that passed by them when competing for the diplomas now given. Hon. WM. WOOD also addressed the young ladies, and congratulated them upon their past successes. The exercises were concluded by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

St. Francis' College.

The thirteenth annual Commencement of St. Francis' College took place Friday evening, at Brooklyn, Bishop LOUGHLIN presiding.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Louisiana.

The nomination of Senator KELLOGG by the Republicans for Governor of Louisiana, is well received by honest men of all parties in the State. The New-Orleans *Picayune* thus alludes to it:

"In North Louisiana he will receive a considerable support outside of the regular Republican ranks, enough, doubtless, to more than counterbalance Republican votes that any ticket formed under Warmoth and Pinchback auspices may be able to draw off. It is understood, and indeed it may be asserted with authority, that Col. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, of Shreveport, the able, eloquent and popular gentleman who was recently agreed upon by the Democratic and Reform Conference for Governor, will cordially accept Mr. KELLOGG'S nomination, and stump the State in advocacy of his election. That in this course Col. WILLIAMSON will have the concurrence of most of the Reformers and a respectable number of Democrats, men of substance and of conservative tendencies, can scarcely be doubted."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The intense heat of the weather, and the approach of the season when citizen-soldiers (forgetful of their duties to the State, and desirous of seeking more comfort in shady groves and cool retreats than in heated drill-rooms,) throw off cartouche-boxes and closely-buttoned uniforms, create a dearth of military news, which will naturally become duller after the excitement of the Fourth is over. The TIMES will, however, keep track of all the movements of New-York troops, either in or out of the City, and this department will be found the best medium through which the military reader can obtain reliable information of what is passing.

The celebration of the Fourth of July will be observed with military strictness by the National Guard in this and other cities of the State. The "Ninth" will parade in full-dress uniform, with white trousers and gloves, and the "Eighth," or Washington Greys, in full dress, white gloves. The roll-call of the former will be at 6½ A. M., and the latter at 6¼ A. M. The Veterans of the War of 1812-14 will dine at the armory of the Sixth Regiment, Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and Gen. H. Raymond has issued an order for every member of his command to assemble at 10 A. M., in uniform, at that place.

The "Sixth" say in their invitation to the Veterans: "We will do our best to assist you in celebrating one of the days you honor by meeting together," and Col. Sterry intends to keep his word.

The First and Second Divisions will have their usual parade, and sunrise of Independence Day will be greeted with a resounding salute from the Battery. The old Nineteenth New-York Volunteers and the Third New-York Volunteer Artillery will have a reunion in the Court-house at Auburn, and take action to form a permanent fraternal organization. The news from all parts of the United States shows the same patriotic feeling on the part of those who have served either in the tented field or with our citizen soldiery.

The following general order has been issued from the head-quarters Seventh Regiment National Guard, relative to the trip and encampment which is to take place during the present week:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—I. This regiment will parade in full uniform, (gray trousers,) with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, and with one day's rations, on Wednesday, July 3, 1872, and will proceed by New-York Central and Hudson River railroad to Saratoga Springs for encampment. Assembly at 7½ A. M.

2. None but members of this Regiment, in uniform, will be allowed upon the special train chartered by this regiment, except with passes signed by the Quartermaster. Servants must apply to the Quartermaster for their passes at the armory, on Tuesday, July 2, at 8 P. M., and present written evidence of their employment.

3. The Howitzer Section, Lieut. Houghton commanding, is hereby detailed as a Camping Party, and will leave New-York on Monday, July 1, by the 11 P. M. train for Saratoga Springs. Quarter-master-Sergt. Wheelwright will accompany the Camping Party, and will take charge of all property of the regiment at Saratoga Springs, and will issue the same upon the requisition of the officer commanding the detachment. Lieut. Houghton and Quartermaster-Sergt. Wheelwright will report to these Headquarters for further orders.

4. Quartermaster Weed will ship to Saratoga, on Thursday, June 27, the camp equipage and other property of the regiment, and will make all necessary arrangements for the transportation and subsistence of the regiment. Commissary-Sergt. Rader will report to the Quartermaster for orders.

5. The resignations of Assistant Surgeon Willard Parker, Jr., and Second Lieut. George G. Meacham have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged.

6. Dr. Samuel B. Ward having been appointed Assistant Surgeon, vice Parker, resigned, and Sergt. D. S. Steele having been elected Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Meacham, resigned, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brevet Lt.-Col. and Adj't.
Official: LOUIS B. RADER, Sergeant.

The following from the *Saratogian* will be found of interest, in connection with the above:

At Camp Sherman, on the Fourth, a national salute will be fired at meridian.

Next Monday the Howitzer Section will lay out the camp, a plan of which has already been prepared.

On Sunday, July 7th, there will be divine service in camp at 10½ o'clock in the morning.

The Howitzer Section, Lieut. Houghton commanding, will fire the morning and evening guns and the salutes.

In addition to the Howitzer Section, a couple of pieces of artillery of heavier calibre will be brought up from New-York.

On Saturday, L. H. Clark, Village Surveyor, will meet Col. Emmons Clark at Glen Mitchell and lay out the camp grounds.

Col. Emmons Clark and Quartermaster Weed will arrive in Saratoga Friday evening, to make arrangements for anything which may be found wanting.

On Wednesday, July 3, the regiment will leave New-York City by a special train, and arrive in time to have everything comfortably arranged in the camp by sun-down.

The following is the result of the target practice on Monday last of Company G of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, five shots each at fifty yards distance, and from the score it will be seen that the members have greatly improved in marksmanship:

Name.	Rank.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
John Briggs	Captain	2	3	3	3	4	15
H. O. B. Kibby	Sergeant	2	2	4	3	4	15
W. G. F. Slover	Sergeant	3	2	2	2	3	12
J. P. Jardine	Corporal	2	4	3	3	3	15
T. F. Owens	Corporal	3	2	2	3	3	13
R. Sidenberg	Corporal	2	3	2	4	3	14
C. H. Bruel	Private	0	3	3	3	3	12
H. G. Connell	Private	2	2	0	2	2	8
E. J. Connell	Private	0	3	2	4	3	12
F. C. Callisen	Private	2	4	3	3	3	15
Thos Downey	Private	3	2	2	3	3	13
H. Ewen	Private	3	3	4	3	2	15
E. J. Epstein	Private	2	2	2	2	4	12
V. Jarbol	Private	4	3	4	0	3	14
H. Rohwedder	Private	4	3	3	4	2	16
J. L. Valentine	Private	2	2	3	4	3	14
E. Werner	Private	0	0	0	4	3	7
Harding	Adjutant	4	4	4	4	4	20
Lewis	2. Sergt.	3	0	3	2	2	10
Roux	C. Sergt.	2	3	3	4	4	16
Patterson	L. G. G.	3	3	3	3	4	16

From the above it will be perceived that the average of each shot is 2 52-85, and of each five shots of the members, 13 1-17. The last four names on the above list, it will be perceived, do not belong to members of the company.

A section of Battery G, First Division, N. G., having accepted an invitation from Company E, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut N. G., on Wednesday last proceeded by the early train to Bridgeport, under the command of Lieutenants Cone and Schaeffer. The day was passed delightfully in a beautiful grove near the city, where the "Battery G boys" were entertained in the most hospitable manner. They returned to the city by the night train, highly delighted with their reception, and feeling that Connecticut may well be proud of her citizen soldiers, if Company E, Fourth Regiment, may be taken as a fair sample.

Prof. Mayer, the Band-master of the Thirty-second Regiment, National Guard, sailed for Europe yesterday, to participate in the grand Scheutzen Fest at Hanover.

At a recent meeting of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, National Guard, Major Karcher presiding, Abraham Plant and Theodore Martin were respectively elected First and Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant-Major James H. Renshaw, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, sailed yesterday for England, where he intends to pass the hottest of the Summer weeks.

The following order has been issued from the General Head-quarters, State of New-York, through the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—The Commander-in-Chief regrets to announce the death, on the 20th inst., of Brig.-Gen. John A. Green.

Gen. Green entered the service as Brigadier-General June 10, 1863, continuing in command of the Twenty-fourth Brigade until his death.

He was energetic and successful in promoting the discipline and efficiency of his command, and his loss will be deeply felt by that portion of the National Guard with which he was immediately connected.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official:
ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major, &c.

The Syracuse *Journal* says: "By the death of Gen. Green the Brigadier-Generalship of the Twenty-fourth Brigade National Guard becomes vacant. Col. T. Sullivan, of Oswego, being the senior Colonel, will be in command of the brigade, with head-quarters in this city, till the election takes place. In the election the Forty-eighth Regiment will have three delegates and the Fifty-first Regiment will have three, these delegates comprising the Board of Election."

The reception of Company F, of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, by the United Train of Artillery, Col. ALLEN, at Providence, R. I., to-morrow will be a grand one. The Pennsylvanians will, on arrival, be received by the United Train of Artillery, and after a short parade, escorted to their quarters at the Aldrich House. In the evening a banquet will be given to them in Howard Hall. Tuesday they will visit Rocky Point and be present at the Opera-house in the evening on invitation. Wednesday a street parade, and a review on Dexter Training Ground by the Governor, with a collation at the United Train Artillery Armory at 11½ A. M., and the departure of the guests for New-York at 12½.

The First Brigade of New-Jersey National Guard, Brig.-Gen. Plume commanding, gave a dress parade in Military Park, Newark, on Thursday last, in honor of the establishment of the City Armory. The troops were reviewed by Major-Gen. Runyon and staff, Mayor Ricord, &c., and the parade being an event in Newark, drew together a large crowd of sight-seers, who applauded the evolutions of the troops.

Explosion of Gas at Police Head-Quarters—A Clerk Injured.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday morning in one of the vaults in the office of the Secretary of the Health Department, at Police Head-quarters, by which FRANK P. DEMAREST, one of the clerks, was seriously injured. The vault is lighted by a single gas jet, and is used for keeping the books, documents, &c., of the Board of Health. Yesterday morning, Mr. DEMAREST entered the vault, and struck a match for the purpose of lighting the gas. Immediately a loud explosion occurred, and he was enveloped in flames. His colleagues sprang to his assistance and dragged him out, when he was found to be seriously burned about the head, face and neck. After receiving medical attention he was taken to his home. It is feared that his eyes have been seriously injured. The wooden shelves which lined the interior of the vault were considerably charred by the flames, and many of the documents were burned and blackened. The gas had doubtless been left turned on when the vault was closed for the night. The matter will be investigated by the Health Commissioners.

NEWPORT.

The Season Fairly Open—Prominent New-Yorkers Among the Visitors—Attractions of Newport as a Summer Resort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, June 26, 1872.

So much has been written and said about this fashionable watering resort that seemingly nothing else can be said by those who strive through the columns of the Press to advocate its claims. Probably there is no place in the country where the gossip is read with so much interest as it is from Newport, and especially during the Summer season. All parts of the country are ever ready to hear from us, for, as a watering-place, we claim many natural advantages which other resorts are deprived of, and of which fact the country at large is well aware. We claim among our annual visitors some of the well-known authors of the day, many of whose works, no doubt, are inspired by our delightful scenery, sequestered walks and drives. We have also the minister of the Gospel, who leaves the arduous duties of City life and come to our little city by the sea to spend a few weeks for rest and enjoyment.

The season may be considered as open, and the fashionable dissipation of watering-place seekers has begun in earnest. The Ocean House, which is the largest in the place, opened its doors to the public for the first time on Thursday of this week, and I learn that many of the rooms have been engaged for the entire season. An orchestra-band will be in attendance, as usual. The Atlantic and Aquidneck Houses are each doing a thriving business, and from present indications all our hotels and public and private boarding houses, will reap a rich and bountiful harvest—that is, if the landlords do not charge exorbitant prices, as, I am sorry to say, is sometimes the case. It always is, more or less, at watering-places.

The bathing season at our magnificent beach has fairly commenced. A substantial sea-wall has been constructed along the western end of the beach, which will protect the drive along the shore from being washed, or gullied, as has been the case in years past. Surf bathing is one of the chief attractions, and one which is thoroughly enjoyed by the thousands who congregate daily at the beach, and which is considered the finest to be found anywhere, and is free, in a measure, from the treacherous undertows, so common and dangerous at many other places.

With a few exceptions the cottagers have all arrived and taken up their abode with us, and their familiar faces and gay equipages, with their handsomely caparisoned horses, may be daily seen on our streets and avenues. Among the prominent New-York families who have arrived I notice LORING ANDREWS, Esq., who is domiciled in his new and elegant villa on Bellevue-avenue. I also notice Hon. E. D. MORGAN, whose cosy cottage and grounds are called "Fair Lawn." On the corner of Bellevue and Narragansett avenues CHARLES H. RUSSELL may be found within a broad inclosure, and his place, "Oak Lawn," as it is termed, is set down as one of the finest and best laid out at Newport. It must be seen to be appreciated. Further on may also be seen the elegant brick mansion of DANIEL PARISH, Esq., who arrived a few days ago. His broad and closely-shaven lawns, together with the green-houses and graperies attract a good deal of attention from passers-by. Near by is the residence of AUGUST BELMONT, who is expected the early part of next month. Henry S. Fearing, John Cary, Jr., Mahlon Sands, R. M. Hunt, Frederic, Kernochan, Pierre Lorillard, H. L. Livingston, M. Lazarus, L. P. Norton, Rev. Dr. Potter, T. W. Palney, Judge Sedgwick, W. R. Travers, Daniel Torrance, S. R. Van Duzer, George P. Wetmore, Augustus Whiting and many others, too numerous to mention, have arrived. Some of the new cottages, however, are not completed, but will be in a few weeks at least. The elegant house of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is not completed, but it is expected to be the first of next week, at which time Miss CUSHMAN will put in her appearance, and become one of our annual Summer visitors. It has been rumored that she might be prevailed upon to appear before a Newport audience during the season, but it is hardly probable, and can be relied upon only as one of Mme. Rumor's whims. Count CORTI, the Italian Minister, has rented a commodious cottage in Mount Vernon Court, and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, the English Minister at Washington, has engaged rooms at the Atlantic House, and is expected in a few days. MAURICE DEL FOSSE, the Belgian Chargé d' Affaires, is registered at PERRIER'S French Hotel. Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, as usual, has engaged an elegant suite of rooms at the Ocean House. His daughter, last season, was considered by those who pretend to know as one of the reigning belles at this place. Dr. S. G. HOME, of San Domingo notoriety, is quartered at his cosy cottage in Lawton's Valley, which is the head-quarters of the "Radical Club." As a matter of course, JULIA WARD HOWE can be found at the same place. Fanny Fern has also arrived, and rented a cottage on Broad-street, a rather secluded spot from the fashionable portion of our community; and she may be daily seen, together with her husband, out for a drive in a jaunty little phæton. I have already named sufficient, so that the thousands of the readers of the TIMES can see that we are specially favored with the refined and cultured of many cities, who yearly gather at our board and draw fresh inspiration from our invigorating and healthful sea-breezes. The beauty of our scenery and the healthfulness of our climate are undeniable facts, and the thousands who make their home with us will bear uniform testimony as to its beneficial results. True, we have no race-courses, nor gambling hells, and, in my mind, the good name which Newport bears today is owing to the fact that we are destitute of these things, which have been the run of many promising men—the sons of some of the first families of the country. The "fast" men do not admire us, neither do the "shoddy" classes find its society congenial, but the men who have established our reputation belong to neither of these classes, and have made Newport what is—*the* watering place of the country.

The month of June will be noted as one of the finest known for a number of years, and never before have so many families from abroad come among us, and quietly settled in their cottages at such an early date as there has been this month. Looking at matters in general, and conversing with real estate agents, hotel-keepers, &c., I do not hesitate to say, that the present season will be one of the most successful and prosperous to all concerned ever known. Nearly all the cottages are taken, and many of them have been rented at fabulous prices. A few eligible houses have the words "to let, apply to ——," but the only reason they are not let, is because exorbitant rates are charged, and no one but a millionaire could afford to pay the price asked. Why, a prominent New York gentleman pays $6,000 for the use of a cottage—it should be a palace—for the season. Not many, however, love a "Newport cottage" so well as to pay such a price for the privilege of *only* occupying it during "the heated term." More anon.

AQUIDNECK.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., June 29: Barometer—Mean, 30.018 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., June 27, 30.128 inches; minimum at 5 P. M., June 25, 29.900 inches; range, .228 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.8°; maximum at 5 P. M., June 28, 90.7°; minimum at 6 A. M., June 25, 61.7°; range, 29°. Remarks—June 25, rain from 7½ A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 1 inch; June 26, rain from 0h. A. M. to 6½ A. M., amount of water, .02 inch; June 26, rain from 9½ P. M. to 11¼ P. M., amount of water, .01 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.03 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 845 miles.

ART IN PARIS.

The Salon of 1872—An Inferior Exhibit—The Loss of Regnault—American Artists and their Contributions—A withdrawn Picture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, MONDAY, June 3, 1872.

The salon, the annual exhibition of modern paintings and sculpture, is at present open in the Palais de l'Industrie. There are not so many astonishing paintings as in former years; in fact there are none, if we exclude two life-size portraits of large-size women, by CAROLUS DURANT, and consequently in a hurried view, this exhibition may be declared inferior to those proceding, but there are many small and carefully-finished pictures which are worthy of examination. Many of the artists have not sent their pictures to the exhibition, as the rule has been changed which allowed a medaled artist to have his pictures pass the jury unexamined; now all must be submitted to that august body. But it is remarkable what travelers the French artists have been since the salon of 1870. One who I think has never, during his forty years, been out of the department of Seine et Oise, exhibits a picture this year of Brittany, while others send pictures of Egypt, Spain or Belgium, where they have worked quietly out of sound or danger of war; they now return to receive the reward of industry, and file claims against the Government for damages to property during their enforced absence. Others remained and performed uselessly, but willingly their duty to their country, and strange to say of the many that spent that year in the camp and field, few exhibit pictures of the war as if they had a surfeit of the paraphernalia of battle, and wished to forget it. We did expect something of history from JACQUET, who during one of the battles before Paris, struggled to save his wounded friend LEAROUX, but JACQUET shows us instead an extremely finished figure in the costume of the time of FRANCIS I., which he calls "Young Girl Holding a Sword."

A MISSING ARTIST.

Among the heroes, REGNAULT is missing. At the salon, his picture of "Salome" was the chief attraction. There was nothing he did not attempt — landscapes, animals and figures were alike to him; he shrank from nothing, and in the last sortie from Paris, when the order was given to fall back, it was this same undaunted spirit which caused him reluctantly to obey, and linger for "one shot more," which cost him his life, and us the young and talented artist. Some three thousand paintings were refused this year, as a part of the Palais is occupied by the Ministère des Finances—the former building having been burned—and not so much room could be given as formerly to the exhibition of pictures. Each artist is allowed to send two paintings, and often one of these is refused. A friend, who received a gold medal in 1870, had one of his pictures rejected, and, by some mistake, the name of the refused painting was inserted in the catalogue. A writer who had seen the paintings in the artist's studio, finding the name in the book, without visiting the salon, has written a splendid article on the wrong picture much to the confusion of the artist's admirers, who, not knowing two were sent, do not know whether to consider the article a joke or a satire.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The American artists are well represented, a picture by ROBERT WYLIE, of Philadelphia, being the most important, "La Sorcière Bretonne." In 1869 Mr. WYLIE exhibited a painting which attracted considerable attention and gave great promise for the future; a postman in Brittany, brown and monotonous in color, but picturesque, and showing the lion's claw. In 1870 Mr. WYLIE'S friends were disappointed by a picture of a similar subject, in which he had made an attempt at color which was not successful. In the painting of this year he gives us harmony and color, combined with a strong effect. The subject is evidently founded on the superstition of the country, in which an old witch, somewhat after the manner of the "Medicine-man" of the Indians, casts a spell upon a sick child, which the mother holds in her lap. Many are watching the performance with interest, not demonstratively, but after the fashion of Brittany peasants, and somewhat like animals. The interior, which forms the background, is carefully and strongly rendered, and carries us back to that Summer, years ago, when we wandered among that strange, superstitious and *triste* people. Would that WYLIE would paint cheerful and bright subjects, and use his talent to portray something besides the superstitions and customs of the gloomy country of Brittany. But poor subjects well painted are better than ideas poorly laid on to canvas, and Mr. WYLIE'S friends must be pleased with his progress, and strangers admire the talent displayed.

A CHICAGO PAINTER.

BIARD, of Chicago, also exhibits a picture of Brittany, where he took refuge with his brother artists during the war, and whence he sent drawings to the *Graphic* which were very interesting at the time—such as "Buying Horses for the Cavalry," and "The Returned Soldier," the latter of which was drawn from the picture here exhibited, representing a returned wounded soldier leaning upon his crutches and relating his adventures to innocent peasants. This painting lacks, perhaps, harmony, the distant stone church being too distinct and cold for the hot foreground; but the individual character of each listening and astonished peasant, shows they are studies from life, happily chosen in Lower Brittany. To make this costume pleasant to the eye the artist must take some liberties with it, as the nurses do on arriving at Paris. They immediately push back their white nun-like cap and show a border of hair, which gives them quite a coquetish air.

MISS GARDNER'S WORK.

Miss E. J. GARDNER has illustrated the scene from the story of *Cinderella* where the maid tries on the slipper, after the futile attempts of her sisters, who are casting at her looks of jealousy and anger. The Prince is enchanted, and—but everybody knows the story. We have always associated *Cinderella* with the chimney-corner of the ball. Where did they try on the slipper? It must have been in the god-mother's best parlor, as Miss GARDNER has represented it: an elaborately-carved fire-place, with tapestry hangings in the back-ground, and a stained-glass window, through which the light falls on the polished marble floor. If the details are not in consonance with the story, they are in perfect harmony with the picture, and the picture does not lose by being hung among the French masters.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

E. H. MAY sends a portrait of Consul-General READ, which is considered one of Mr. MAY'S best productions, and is a striking likeness....FREDERIC H. BRIDGEMAN shows his facility in treating different kinds of subjects, every year exhibiting something more elevated, until this year he is in the clouds with "Apollo carrying off Cyrene." The composition is good and spirited, and the mass of clouds are superb and painted with great facility. Mr. BRIDGEMAN also exhibits a strong sketch of landscape and clouds, which might have served for a study of his larger painting....HENRY BACON has a painting of the American Episcopal Church in Paris, with its Christmas decorations and congregation at worship. It is well placed in the "Salle d'Honneur," if the existence of the portrait of M. THIERS, by NELLIE JAQUEMART, is authority for the title. The artists whose names follow are also represented: CLEMENT SWIFT, of New-Bedford, has two landscapes, "Spring-time" and "Souvenir of basse Butagne;" C. E. DUBOIS, of New-York, sends "September" and "In the Forest of Fontainbleau," two strong and agreeable pictures; Miss MARY STEVENSON ——, of Philadelphia, sends "Taming the Cannibal." Why does Miss —— withhold her family name; is she ashamed to sign it or to affix it to her production, or does she wish it changed? But the picture is not bad, as one would suppose. HOWARD HELMICK, of Philadelphia, sends a "Hearth of the Sixteenth Century" and the "Scholars;" F. B. DE BLOIS, formerly, if we remember rightly, DUBLOIS, sends two landscapes from Naples; G. P. H. HEALY, gives a portrait of Mme. *** There were few pictures refused of those sent by Americans, in fact all who exhibited in former years were received, which is either a compliment to our compatriots or speaks well for their talent.

A WITHDRAWN PICTURE.

DETAILLE, at the request of the Government, withdrew his painting from the exhibition. It is now on private view at GOUPIL'S, much to the enjoyment of the Parisians. The painting, which is called "Notre Vainqueur," represents a train of wagons leaving Paris, which is seen through the snowy atmosphere in the extreme distance. The overloaded vehicles, drawn by large, smoking horses, drag heavily through the snow. The wagons are borne down by every kind of rich furniture, and from under the canvas peep out the corners of frames, mirrors and clocks. In front of the first wagon is an old Jew, wrapped in his cloak, with shoulders shrugged and hands extended, evidently explaining something to his soldier companions. More soldiers and Jews make up the guard, as they move homeward with their plunder. The type of the figure is essentially German. They can hardly be called caricatures, but M. DETAILLE has been careful, in choosing his models, to take the extreme type. It is said the painting has been sold to an American for the sum of twenty-five thousand francs. M. DETAILLE is about twenty-three years of age. One meeting this young man, blonde, thin, and always dressed with care, would mistake him for an Englishman. He is a man of fine taste and a lover of his art. It is fortunate to be born with a vocation which one has only to follow instinctively to secure renown. M. DETAILLE was a pupil of MEISSONNIER, who says he has the *facilité* of HORACE VERNET.

H. B.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship *Deutschland*, (N. D. L.,) for Bremen via Southampton.—K. Meissner, A. C. Otto, family and servant, J. Lindenmeyer, H. D. Noyes, Mrs. C. Livingston-Barton, Misses L. and J. Hunt, M. Schrenkeisen, J. Levi, wife and servant, E. B. Russell, J. H. Young, E. W. Hutchins, L. Von Borries and wife, E. M. and J. P. Cullen, N. Britton and brother, Mr. C. Better and wife, Mrs. C. Kruse, J. Kruse, Miss A. Leissler, Mrs. E. Eggers, Mrs. J. Trabert, G. Mangold and family, Mrs. F. Scholer, Miss J. Pfeffer, Mrs. J. H. Peters, Mrs. E. Medifindt, J. Schwarz and family, Mrs. J. H. Sand and child, J. Fedden, Miss H. Fedden, Master Klappenburg, G. Tanner, J. Stutz, C. Schickel, W. Lauster, Mrs. M. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wolf, E. A. Daniels, Capt. Alsguth, Dr. H. Grahlss, Capt. Gerdes, E. H. Kugler, W. Bruckmann, P. H. Rippenhagen, G. Ruckert, A. H. Mohrmann, J. C. Torney, L. Beitzmann, J. F. Heimbockel, L. Wildhagen, F. Klappenback, J. Eggers, A. Holter, Wilheim Greve, J. F. Cordes, F. Greve, C. Ulrich, H. Mensing, W. Blossfield, C. Auerbach, A. Geiser, F. Voss, Mrs. L. Merkel and child, A. Tagg, J. Enzensberger, C. Wilatus, J. Schulte, C. Engelbrecht, D. Glaser, F. Wilkins, C. Fitter, M. Weisel, Johann Gleisten, N. Vucovich, L. Reyners, J. H. Koop, J. Oswald, J. Wayner, C. Kruse, J. Kruse, H. F. Evers, A. Trabert, Louis Bunter, J. Ruby, F. Ochs, D. Bayha, J. D. Zahn, H. von Glahn, A. Melin, P. Maudich, C. Meyer and wife, A. Neresheimer, A. Haneke, M. Montrose, A. H. Moses, H. Pasberg, Walter Channing, Jr., M. Mayer, Prof. J. A. Harrison, H. Scaulthess, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. P. Abbott, Wilhelm Erust, Prof. W. K. Graber, A. Rosenbaum, H. Wolters, P. Sutor, F. Schumann, Gottl. Bojus, T. Rademann, P. Harpel, Mrs. F. Glemser and children, Oscar Weineck, W. F. Green, A. Starker, F. Heine, J. Hoffman, Mrs. A. Miller, D. Williams, Capt. Dierks, Mrs. E. Dierks, H. M. Cordes and wife, H. Jurgens, W. Kruse, A. H. Gulke, J. H. Peters, F. Klappenhagen, H. Lowenthal, Miss M. Medifindt, D. Lowrey, C. Schaap, J. L. Cutter, E. B. Goodsell and son, E. G. Cutier, A. Gauer and family.

Per steam-ship *India*, (Anchor line,) for Glasgow.—Mrs. Taylor, Miss Bates, Miss McCookindale, J. Hood, Mrs. J. H. Renshaw, Miss M. Stedman, Miss M. Walker, D. Turnbull, J. Murphy, H. Stedman, J. H. Renshaw, J. Nevill, S. Max, A. N. Prentiss, F. Baker, W. F. Hillebrand, W. Hillebrand, Mrs. Hillebrand, H. Hillebrand, C. Gortner, H. Hepworth, T. Hogarth, J. Young, R. Fleming, Prof. Baiod, C. Pride, Miss S. Breare, E. K. Weston, J. C. Parrott, J. M. Mansfield, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. A. Lloyd, Rev. J. G. Carnachan, Mrs. Carnachan, J. B. Carnachan, M. Carnachan, W. Hally, W. Fine, J. Turnbull, S. Stephens, J. Lindsay, Mr. Tracey, Rev. A. McLean, Mrs. McLean, A. Arnold and wife, H. Arnall, J. Mirrielees, Mrs. Mirrielees, E. Mirrielees, J. Mirrielees, W. Gladstone and wife, Mrs. T. R. Scott and infant, Mme. Canivet, J. S. Webster, Mr. Harvie, Mrs. Harvie, W. Fryar, J. Sote, Mrs. Sote, A. Gilmour, J. Gilmour, W. O. Brewster, H. Morris, Chas. Rancliffe.

Per *City of Paris*, (Inman line,) for Liverpool.—Miss Mina, W. Hopkins, Miss E. R. Coffin, Miss Hickey, Madam H. Dodson, Miss Julia Souther, Miss Griffin, Mrs. Baldwin, A. M. Frechie and wife, R. D. Rio, Mr. Herbert, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Greswick, Mr. Zacharie and wife and 3 children, T. R. Reach and lady, Miss Kate O'Riely, Miss E. Green, W. H. Kings, E. De Vivin, Joseph Siefrest, Rev. Mr. McMurday, G. H. Leach, Joseph Sirfer, Mr. Frank, wife and child, Mrs. J. Dallon, Prof. Yates, and others.

Per steam-ship *Calabria*, for Liverpool.—H. C. Davis, Miss Maddock and sister, T. Maddock, Mrs. R. A. Newman, Mrs. W. A. Tarler, Prof. Hines, wife and child, Mrs. H. A. Hines, Mrs. Duff, J. Thompson, family and maid, H. D. Wood, W. D. Foulke, Mrs. Spencer, E. Haight, Jr., and wife, child and nurse, Miss L. Benson, Mr. Woodward, James Turnbull, W. T. Hughes, J. Sard, W. Baird, Mr. Connolly, S. Lizario, J. Gutierrez, D. Webster and child, Master Arrieta, Mrs. H. Gelpecke, Mrs. C. E. G. Richardson, J. M. Marcias, Col. Marcias, G. C. Morris and wife, Mrs. E. C. Swan, H. Gelpecke, B. H. Journeay, J. H. Peck, Rev. J. M. Lane, Rev. W. Mulligan, P. G. Gimbo, Miss M. Lewis, M. A. Wurts and wife, T. J. Leary, G. C. Leys, T. W. Hinrichs, Col. Bissell and wife, C. Rogers, Miss Emily Hallowell, Miss C. D. Bissell, Miss C. E. Day, J. B. Tallcott, Miss M. A. Riley, J. Riley, A. Chisholm and wife, N. Beamland, N. J. McMullin and wife, A. McKenzie, H. McClare and wife, H. S. J. Smith, J. M. Eane, L. A. Hubbard, T. B. Enos, W. H. Chase, P. B. Goodsell, G. Fiske, Mrs. M. Larkin and child, E. J. Norton.

Per steam-ship *Republic*, for Liverpool.—J. W. Barrow, Mrs. Barrow, servant and 3 children, G. E. Woodward, J. K. Gracie, Mrs. Gracie, J. W. Fiske, V. P. Douw, Mrs. E. V. Brodhead, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Roset, Miss Ludlow, Miss Smith, Miss Gibbon, Dr. J. H. McLean, Mrs. McLean, Master C. H. McLean, Miss J. L. Hart, J. M. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Dr. Stanley, Mrs. Stanley and son, Mrs. E. Winter, Miss A. Sydo, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, Miss E. Skinner, Miss B. W. Skinner, Rev. C. P. Wilbraham, C. W. Brennan, Robert B. Walsh, C. H. Vannier, W. B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Kirby, W. C. Wardlow, Mrs. Wardlow, N. J. Autelo, Miss J. Autelo, Miss C. Autelo, Miss Autelo, F. W. Fotterall, Mrs. Fotterall, J. Coslow, Mrs. Coslow, G. N. Van Nest, C. W. Standart, Mrs. Standart, Miss J. Standart, Master F. Standart, M. Stegman, A. Thebalt, C. H. Temple, Miss Cameron, Miss Dickenson, Mrs. M. C. Blanc, Miss G. C. Van Boskerck, R. Butterby, Rev. Ed. Smith, Rev. C. Kendall, A. Devereaux, Dr. R. Ormiston, Dr. A. H. Brockway, E. W. Mundy, Prof. T. J. Backus, W. H. Hinkle, T. Slevin, E. H. Hunt, J. W. Bolton, Hon. Chas. E. Loew, E. H. Kent, E. V. Loew, Rev. Jas. O'Connor, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Rev. F. Brooks, Wm. H. Clark, S. G. Williams, Dr. F. L. Harris, Mrs. Sprague and son, J. E. Temple, Mrs. E. V. Loew, F. A. Anderson, E. H. Perkins, Jr., Col. E. C. James, Rev. D. Robb, Rev. J. White, Rev. G. P. Jarvis, H. P. Cooper, A. A. Paton, D. Shorrick, Mrs. Shorrick, Miss Shorrick, Master Shorrick, W. G. Gamble, G. Frost, Mr. Frost, A. Stubenrauch, Mrs. Stubenrauch, J. H. Graybill.

Per steam-ship *Washington*, (French line,) for Brest and Havre.—Dr. and Mrs. O. A. White, Viscount de Thury and man-servant, Frederick Guilbeau, Mr. and Mrs. Brulstour, Mr. and Mrs. George Caffe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollock, Mr. Chartentraud, P. Delahaur, Henry Neuschler, Mr. Reed, Miss E. S. Curriere, Miss Colcord, Mr. Sanminiatelli, Mrs. Sanminiatelli, Miss Lebeau, Miss Sanminiatelli and maid, Mrs. J. Avet, J. P. Scharff, Mrs. J. P. Scharff, Miss Gabrielle Scharff, Miss Violet Scharff, Miss Marguerite Scharff, Mr. Balliou, French Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Mme. Balliou, three children and two maid-servants, Alexander de Leo de Laguna, Alfred Donalisio, Mrs. A. Donalisio, John Crosa, W. L. Tucker, John Sherer, Mr. Million, Henry Leonard, Miss Reed, B. Saloy, Mrs. B. Saloy, C. Fabreyes, Cassimir Fabreyou, Prof. Adolphe Warner, Judge F. Carroll Brewster, Mr. Brewster, Jr., A. C. Rossire and man-servant, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart and daughter, L. Stewart, Mr. Deschamp, David Jamison, Miss Rosalia Lee, Miss Clare Regnauld, Mrs. Regina Jacoby, Nathaniel Davidson, Mrs. Ala Concepsionne, Mrs. Foucher, Miss Foucher, Mr. Lane, W. H. Munn, J. G. Munn, Mrs. James L. Graham, Jr., Master Harold Graham, Mrs. L. N. Duncan, E. N. Davies, E. F. Davison, Mrs. E. F. Davison, Miss Mabel Davison, Miss Ruth Davison, D. Palacios, John Lemmer, Baptiste Laporte, P. Renaud, Mr. and Mrs. Legassie, J. Legassie, Mme. J. Legassie, J. Lentille, P. Deplaigne, Isadore De St. Ange, Mrs. De St. Ange, Mrs. J. E. Lemasurier and son, Miss Bugard, A. Errani, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ponvert, E. L. Ponvert, A. Ponvert, Mrs. Ferry, Sheldon Leavitt, Frank K. Leavitt, Mrs. Alfred Bigot, Miss Bigot, Miss Del Ouest, Nellie Ferris, John Turel, Mr. and Mrs. Belcour, Miss Belcour, Henry Drucken, William B. Smith, E. Gerin, Michael P. Caffe, Pauline Atrey, Mrs. Stewart's maid, Miss Melvina Bertrand, Miss L. Ebert, Mrs. Davison's maid, Mrs. C. Dardouilleet, Mrs. Brendon, Miss Brendon, Mr. Michel, Mrs. Michel and child, Miss L. Mazzeri, Miss J. Mazzeri, Miss R. Gowni, Antoin Laranche, Mr. Delarue, Mrs. Delarue, Miss Delarue, Emmanuel Isler, Mr. Delarue, Mrs. Delarue, Miss Delarue, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oppenheimer, Julius Oppenheimer, Master Urich Oppenheimer, Mrs. Rosalie Decot, Mr. O'Keefe, Paul Kees, Mr. Eumorfoulos, A. Petit, Jose A. More, Vincent Abbert, Emanuel Martinez, Alphonse Sars, Peter Comart, Mr. Diocimi, Mr. Antonio, Rev. Mr. Viola, Miss Susanne Juillard, Miss Suzanne Louys, M. Delattre, Miss Henrietta Frazone, Mme. Migeon, Mme. Parades, Mme. Elise Rochat, Mr. and Mrs. A. Canet and child, Mrs. Mieson, Clarence Kurman, Charles Braghett, John Boovier, George Parrott, Mrs. A. Lieuaux, Andre Coltat, George Grouzer, Simon Macgregor, Mrs. Jennie Davies, Miss Nellie Bird, Mr. Lemarchand, Mr. Leopold, Mr. Levy, Miss J. Curry, Mrs. Leblanc, and others. Total, 245 passengers.

Per steam-ship *Egypt*, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weller, Judge T. A. O'Connor, Mrs. Henrietta O'Connor, Mrs. Lizzie Henrietta O'Connor, R. J. McCay, Master L. F. McCay, Miss Weller, Miss Clark, Wesley Gleason, David Freeman, John Wriggley, Mrs. Anna Wrigley, Miss Alice Kerns, Mrs. May Duckworth, Joseph Bentley, Master Ide, Mrs. Susan Baringer, Mr. and Mrs. Yrein, two children and nurse, Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. James Wiggins, two children and infant, Miss Lottie Myra, Mrs. C. B. Hall, Master Charley Hall, Mrs. Ann Heywood, Mrs. R. T. McCay, Miss McCay, Miss Mary Tinsley, W. C. Pickersgill, W. H. Washington, W. White, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, Judge Dowling, Prof. F. de Lannoy, Truston Beale, San J. Perry, Chas. Pardee, Miss Virginia Canfield, Miss Grace Canfield, Miss Alice Glover, Mrs. Ellen Glover, Mrs. J. W. Gadsden, Col. and Mrs. G. G. Pride, Miss Kuhl, Miss Louise Day, Miss Abby N. Smith, Miss Fanny R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sartain, Mr. and Mrs. Morrow and child, Mrs. Redden and child, W. Homer, Robert Patterson, Hugh Littlejohn, C. Wirt, Geo. Hastings, Wilbur Studebaker, Edgar Rutter, Morris Rosenbaum, Dr. C. C. Grice and wife, J. H. Glover, Dr. J. W. Gasden, Dr. Henry Klein, Mrs. A. M. Henderson, Miss Clara Rose, Mrs. Ide and daughter, W. B. Canfield, Joseph Massey, J. T. McAdams, W. H. Langdon, Henry Duckworth, A. A. Andrews, Henry Pearce, John Falvry, G. H. Marsland, R. R. McBurney, C. L. Witherington, C. W. Schulte, W. H. Weller, Arthur Orton, W. W. Stuart, A. E. Woodruff, Frank Jones, Fred. Jones, Fred. W. Franklin, Kate Falvry, Jane Burchill, Mrs. Laidlaw, Mrs. S. T. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Isaacson, W. W. Badger, G. Lamothe, J. G. Runkle, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bowling, W. C. O'Driscoll, Rev. P. O'Brien, Rev. J. M. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Jardine.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Annual Report of the Police Department.

Important Statistics for the Year Ended April 5, 1872—Condition of the Force During the Year.

The annual report of the Board of Police has been sent to the Mayor, and will be printed in full in connection with the message from Mayor HALL to the Common Council. Below will be found an abstract of the report, which is for the year ending April 5, 1872.

THE TOTAL FORCE.

On that day the total force consisted of 1 Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 35 Captains, 139 Sergeants, 1,984 patrolman, 74 doormen; total, 2,236.

ARRESTS FOR THE YEAR.

The total number of arrests for the year was 84,514, consisting of 60,179 males and 24,335 females. Excess of arrests over last year, 8,822. There were arrested for intoxication 31,184; for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 10,330; disorderly conduct, 18,671, and for other offences, 24,329 persons.

The following is a comparative table of arrests for high grade crimes for 1869, 1870 and 1871:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Arson	53	53	31
Burglary	602	635	459
Bigamy	17	15	19
Forgery	120	79	67
Grand larceny	2,122	2,096	1,503
Murder and manslaughter	57	34	63
Perjury	18	9	23
Passing counterfeit money	71	80	34
Receiving stolen goods	177	163	113
Robbery	217	332	336
Seduction	21	7	6

AGES AND CONDITION OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Under 20 years	13,392
Between 20 and 30 years	27,828
Between 30 and 40 years	21,847
Between 40 and 50 years	18,785
Over 50 years	2,662

Of the persons arrested, 32,553 were married and 52,061 single; 77,624 could read and write; 3,423 could read only, and 3,467 could neither read nor write.

The nativities were as follows: United States, 30,916; Ireland, 38,009; England and dependencies, 4,385; Germany, 9,597; all others, 1,607.

THE HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

During the past year the force has lost 17,632½ days by sickness, amounting to $36,406 12. This shows a decrease of 5,081½ days as compared with the previous year. During the year the force lost twenty-seven members by death.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

There were confined in the House of Detention during the past year 272 witnesses, for an aggregate of 4,688 days. There were ten persons detained as witnesses at the date of the report.

LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY.

During the period embraced in the report there was returned to owners by the detective force, Court squads, and the various precincts, lost and stolen property valued at $1,193,987 72; delivered to owners by the Property Clerk, $101,075 93. Total value of property recovered, $1,295 063 65. Proceeds of sales by the Property Clerk, $1,471 60; unclaimed cash, $746 11. Total, $2,217 71.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

There were 147,427 vagrants and homeless people accommodated with lodgings at the various Station-houses throughout the City during the past year.

LOST CHILDREN.

Lost children to the number of 5,082 were found by the Police and restored to their parents during the year, which is 1,596 less than the annual average for ten years past.

THE LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

At the date of this report there were 119 members of the Department on the retired list, fifty-two widows and five orphans receiving pensions from this fund. The total capital of this Department is at present $219,781 57; last year, $206,028 11; increase, $13,753 46.

FIRES DURING THE YEAR.

The annual report of Fire Marshal MCSPEDON accompanies the report of the Board of Police. From this it appears that for the year ending April 5 there were 1,380 fires, showing an increase of 339 over the previous year. Thirty-seven buildings were totally destroyed, and fifty-seven were badly damaged. The total loss was $1,545,748; total insurance, $8,359,375. The total loss of the previous year was $2,643,087, showing a decrease of $1,097,339 in favor of last year.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Irving Savings Institution *vs.* Carpenter et al.; report confirmed, and motion and order granted.

In the matter, &c., of W. Wiener; report confirmed.

Canfield *vs.* Canfield; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Ockerhausen et al. *vs.* Staten Island Railroad Company; application denied.

Same *vs.* Same; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Mills *vs.* Quigley; reargument ordered.

Brooks *vs.* Williams, Jr.; report confirmed and order granted.

Newton *vs.* Wiard; memoranda for counsel.

Bradley *vs.* Jarotzki; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter, &c., of V. E. O'Donnell; report confirmed and order granted.

Klein *vs.* Barry; bail reduced to $250.

Thierman et al. *vs.* Knoof; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Tallman *vs.* Pancount; motion granted. See memoranda.

Manhattan Gas Company *vs.* Todd; motion granted.

Mason *vs.* Cram; motion for commission granted.

Boller *vs.* Stevens; order denied.

E. M. Van Wart *vs.* Lottie C. Van Wart; report confirmed and judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Rosenthal *vs.* Morris et al.; order granted.

Koeller *vs.* Roeder; motion denied.

Scherer *vs.* Young et al.; reference granted.

Booth *vs.* Smith; reference granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Palmer *vs.* Kelly; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Monell, Curtis and Sedgwick.

Sickeles *vs.* Gillies; judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Pechin *vs.* Columb; judgment reversed without costs to either party, and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Doscher *vs.* Shaw; judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Soutter; judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The McCullogh Lead Company *vs.* Strong; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Ward *vs.* Turl; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Amson *vs.* The Michigan Central Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

McGuire *vs.* Sinclair; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered on missing complaint with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Stafenhorst *vs.* Wolff; judgment reversed; order of reference vacated; new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Robinson *vs.* Robinson; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Heimberg *vs.* Ismay; exceptions sustained and verdict set aside; new trial ordered, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Stewart *vs.* Stannard; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Gesanor *vs.* Gutman; judgment affirmed.

Horstman *vs.* Miller; exceptions sustained; verdict setaside, and new trial ordered, with costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Cohen *vs.* Kelley, Sheriff, &c.; judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Beard *vs.* Sinnott; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Vilman *vs.* Schall; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

O'Brien, Sheriff, *vs.* The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Coleman *vs.* Dixon; order affirmed with costs.

Ogden *vs.* Lathrop; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Reade *vs.* Waterhouse; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

Hovey, et al., *vs.* The Rubber Tip Pencil Co.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Thorn *vs.* Sheil; report confirmed judgment of foreclosure and sale, allowance 2½ per cent.

The Liberty-street Explosion—Death of a Fireman.

EDWARD BURKE, a private of Engine Company No. 4, one of the firemen who was burned at the explosion of chemicals at the store of GEO. A. ERKENBRACH, Nos. 18 and 20 Liberty-street, on Saturday, the 22d inst., died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest. The rest of the firemen at the hospital are progressing favorably.

The Alleged Lunatic Asylum Delinquencies.

Commissioner CORR, of the Brooklyn Board of Public Charities, pronounces the statement made by the Examining Committee of the Committee of Fifty, relative to the Lunatic Asylum finances, to be erroneous, from beginning to end. He says, that "two of the Commissioners, Messrs. ALLEN and HEPBURN, refused to sign it, and Mr. BOETTCHER has told Mr. STILLWELL, the clerk who has charge of such accounts, that he only signed it to please Mr. FROST, who got up the whole thing."

Commissioner CORR intimates that he will hold the members of the Committee who signed the statement responsible.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY,

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the SUNDAY EDITION.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The weekly number of deaths in New-York City continues to increase with alarming rapidity. Last week, we had 641 deaths—a mortality equal to 34.3 per 1,000 per annum; this week, we have 769, a mortality reaching the positively appalling ratio of 41.2 per 1,000 per annum. In making these calculations, we allow for the natural increase of City population since last census, and assume the present number of the inhabitants of New-York to be in the neighborhood of 970,000. We have only once, this year, touched a higher figure than the death rate reached last week, and that was for the week ending May 11, when the number of deaths was 770. The increased mortality of last week is set down to the diarrhœal diseases incident to the season, both among infants and adults.

The annual report of the Board of Police, of which a summary will be found in another column, shows that during the year 1871 there were sixty-three persons arrested for murder and manslaughter. The report fails to add the suggestive comment that nobody was hung during the year. For the crimes of blood committed in 1870, at least one person—poor JACK REYNOLDS—suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This may help to account for the fact that in 1870 there were only thirty-four arrests for murder and manslaughter. According to present appearances, the indulgence accorded to murderers last year will give us a record of capital crimes for 1872, beside which even that of 1871 will be meagre.

Is it not about time that there should be an end of this mangling and bruising of women for the amusement of those who have half a dollar and a whole hour to spend in the hope of seeing at least a narrow escape from a broken neck or thigh? Here we have on the same day, June 25, in two different quarters, Boston and New-Albany, two women nearly killed by falling from that flying abomination, the trapeze. One fell head-foremost, and striking flatlong upon the stage, received severe internal injuries, the cause of the fall being that the toe by which she hung herself head-downward in the air from a fellow-performer's toe, slipped. How strange that it should slip, and what a pretty and appropriate pastime for women and children, yes, or men—the excitement caused by the dread lest she should fall, or the shudder at her narrow escapes! The other woman had one thigh broken in three places, one of her arms and her jaw-bone broken, and most of her teeth knocked out. Beautiful sight! Touchstone was quite superfluous in saying "it is the first time I ever heard that breaking of bones was sport for ladies." The subject is one upon which legislation is required. Such exhibitions—unattended although they may be by disaster—are demoralizing, brutalizing; and the same spirit which prevents cruelty to animals, gambling, or indecent publications, should forbid this trapeze business and all kindred performances in which the danger of the performer is the chief attraction to the audience.

The *World*, in the course of a denunciation of nominating conventions, says that "It is admitted by all Democrats and charged by all Liberal Republicans that the Grant Convention at Philadelphia did not represent the masses of the Republican Party, but only a confederation of GRANT's office-holders." Far be it from us to laud the system of nominating conventions. A system by which a Free-trade Convention at Cincinnati was bedeviled into nominating the rabid Protectionist, HORACE GREELEY, and by which it would seem that a straight Democratic Convention at Baltimore will be bedeviled into nominating the life-long reviler and spitter upon everything Democratic—the same HORACE GREELEY, is certainly not so admirable or trustworthy an institution that we shall volunteer to be its champion. Only let us be careful not to change it for something worse. But as to the Philadelphia Convention, all the admissions on the part of Democrats, and all the charging on the part of so-called Liberal Republicans, cannot make it an office-holder's convention, any more than the same process could make the hair of its members white or black. The fact remains that in the whole Convention there were not half a dozen office-holders; nor was the Convention inspired or managed by office-holders. The people know this; they will not forget it; and in November the *World* and its fellows will find that it did just represent, not the fragments, but the masses, of the Republican Party.

The successful conclusion, announced by cable, of the negotiation regarding the evacuation of French territory by the German troops will bring an immense increase of popularity to M. THIERS. We assume that the terms agreed to are identical with those which were under discussion a fortnight ago. These were: The payment of two hundred millions of dollars in cash before Dec. 15, to be followed, a fortnight later, by the evacuation of four departments; then another four hundred millions of dollars to be paid in bankers' bills before Feb. 15, 1873, in return for which the two remaining departments were to be freed from German troops on March 1. Thus, the new treaty accomplishes the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops one year sooner than was originally agreed to. The only exception to this is the town and fort of Belfort, which are to be occupied by German troops till September, 1873, when the last of the bills shall have matured and shall have been duly paid.

The Fruits of Greeleyism.

In many parts of the United States, and especially in the West and South, the Cincinnati candidate is known mainly as the editor of a violent partisan journal, and a public speaker on protection, agriculture and socialism. Even in these characters there is something very inconsistent with his present position as the candidate of the Democratic Party—a party he has always bitterly opposed—the party of anti-protection, and the party most dangerous to the true interests of the laboring classes. But those who see only his willingness to make terms with his life-long opponents for the sake of political advancement, do not know the worst of him, and cannot fully realize the folly of placing him in a position of power and influence. It is in this State only that we have learned to what lengths he is prepared to go, and the grave dangers which his election would entail upon the country, for it is in this State that he is known as the leader of the Tammany Republicans.

To illustrate what that faction is capable of doing, it is only necessary to recall one prominent feature of their operations in the New-York Legislature of last Winter. When that body assembled, a vigorous attempt was being made in the Courts of this State to bring the Tammany plunderers to justice. The fact of their guilt was perfectly established, and its enormity had been thoroughly exposed. There was not a jury-box full of intelligent men in the State who did not know that TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, HALL and their *confrères* had stolen, or caused to be stolen, millions of money from the public treasury. When the Legislature convened, the best lawyers of both parties in the Bar of New-York were employed in the effort to bring them to account for the crimes. It was found that this was impossible, partially because of certain defects in the law, but chiefly because of the power of the Ring over the Courts of the City. To remove these obsticles Mr. TILDEN introduced into the Assembly a carefully drawn act, which had the approval of several of the best constitutional lawyers in the State. It provided, among other things, for the selection by the Court of Appeals, or its chief Judge, of an impartial Judge from outside the City, before whom trials for betrayal of trust by officials should be conducted. Every precaution was taken to guard against abuse of this power, and to keep its exercise strictly within the spirit and letter of the Constitution. There is no room for doubt that the act was a perfectly proper means of accomplishing an imperatively necessary public purpose. It could not wrong any one, and it could injure only the guilty. What do Mr. GREELEY's friends in other States suppose that his supporters in this State did with this act? Mr. GREELEY is represented as the leader of Reform. Here was a Reform measure if ever there was one. Did his followers support and forward it? By no means. They defeated it.

The way in which they defeated it is peculiarly significant. They could not prevent its passage, for a majority of Republicans in the Legislature were heartily in favor of it. But Gov. HOFFMAN vetoed it. He was compelled to do so, first, because he could not afford to have the criminals of Tammany brought to trial, and second, because he had formed a coalition on which his future depends, with the Tammany Republicans, who demanded the veto. Once vetoed, the Tammany men were strong enough in the Legislature to prevent the veto from being over-ridden. Each party to the coalition had its share in this infamous business, and both performed it according to agreement. Neither could have accomplished the ends of Tammany alone. TWEED & Co. could not have been saved by HOFFMAN, had not HOFFMAN been backed by the GREELEY faction, and the GREELEY faction would have been powerless had they not combined with the Tammany Members of the Legislature and with HOFFMAN. How do honest Republicans, who are daily invoked to take part in the "Reform Campaign" by Mr. GREELEY's organ, like this association? They know now the character of our Governor. We have repeatedly exposed his complicity with the Tammany leaders, so that no one can be ignorant of it. We have shown him sanctioning their plunder while he was Mayor, and allowing it to be sanctioned by his official substitute, when it was not convenient for him to do his part in the shameful work. We have shown him aiding in the outrageous legislation of 1870 and 1871, which opened to the Ring all the avenues to the public treasure and cloaked with legal forms their perfectly well-known schemes of robbery and corruption. And we have exposed him as the associate of the Greeley Republicans in shielding the Ring thieves from the punishment which their crimes demanded. Can any honest man assist in carrying out the plans of this precious league? The parties to it are scheming for the future. They propose to elect Mr. HOFFMAN Governor again, to give the State Legislature to the Tammany Democracy, to reinstate the Ring in this City and State, and, by placing Mr. GREELEY in the White House, to fasten the same gang upon the national Government. Is it possible that any sane citizen, Democrat or Republican, can be persuaded or driven to aid them?

The Education of Girls.

Attention continues to be paid in England to the improvement of facilities for female education. A fresh movement has now been made under the auspices of the Princess LOUISE. This consists in the establishment of a limited liability company, under the title of the "Girls' Public Day School, (Limited.") A large school is to be established, to begin with, in a central position near Brompton and South Kensington, with very low prices for tuition. There are to be three departments—preparatory, junior, and senior. The curriculum is to be very comprehensive, and will include, besides the usual branches, "social and domestic economy," logic, class-singing and harmony, "physiology as applied to health," book-keeping, and calisthenic exercises. The training of teachers is to be made a special feature of the school, and this first institution is intended to be the parent and exemplar of others, to be established at suitable points all over the country.

Recent reports of the Schools Inquiry Commission have shown the want that exists in England of really good schools that can be attended by girls for a moderate cost, and the new movement has been undertaken in consequence. The Princess LOUISE is President of the society called the "National Union for Improving the Education of Women of all Classes," and this body, many members of which are among the most learned and philanthropic persons of the day, proposes to work actively in founding the proposed schools. Pursuant to this end a meeting was held in the Albert Hall, on June 7, when the subject was largely discussed. Lord LYTTLETON, who presided on the occasion, made some remarks significant of the change that is taking place in England as regards the proper scope of female education and pursuits. He said he saw no reason why women should not be instructed in a knowledge of law, especially that which affected domestic affairs, and said other things that would have gladdened the souls of the most "progressive" thinkers in our own community. A suggestion, subsequently made by the Bishop of Manchester, is calculated to be more widely acceptable, and the great practical moment of the point it touches, perhaps more especially in England than in the United States at this time, should attract to it serious consideration.

This suggestion relates to the bearing of female education on the cause of temperance. "A better education of wives and daughters," observed the Bishop, "would keep the men from the public houses." There is no doubt whatever of the truth of this, or of its applicability to the upper as well as the middle and lower classes of society. The fact that women are so often not the intellectual equals, or at all events not the equals in acquired knowledge of their husbands and brothers, unquestionably has its share in sending those husbands or brothers to their clubs, or saloons, or public houses, according to their taste or degree. If women were more generally prepared than they are to discuss, with knowledge and logical ability, topics of current interest, their society would certainly be more in request by their male relatives. But, apart from the one theme that brings men and women together anyhow, we all know how comparatively rare such preparation and such consequent attraction are. A good deal of the latent discontent which is felt, and of the open discontent which is expressed, among women regarding their condition, arises, unsuspected by themselves, from causes which they alone are responsible for.

Whether female suffrage is to come or not, all intelligent people must rejoice in what tends to make the average female more fit for it. If women are to have the vote, it would be satisfactory to know that the aggregate standard of the franchise in point of culture, as well as in that of intelligence, was raised by it. If women are not to have the vote, it would be satisfactory to know that an increasing number among them would be capable of understanding and appreciating the reasons for their exclusion. But, waiving debate on the political aspects of the subject, the social facts warrant congratulation on a movement, the uses of which are by no means limited to a single country, but are tolerably certain to extend, by example and emulation, throughout the civilized world.

The Downfall of France.

A book has just been published in Paris which tells, in full, the Emperor's side of the story of the collapse of the military resources of France in the late war. This work, "*Les Forces Militaires de la France en* 1870," is announced as the production of the Count DE LA CHAPELLE. It has, however, manifestly been inspired by NAPOLEON III. himself, and may safely be taken to express his convictions, or, at least, to embody his defense. The matter is briefly stated in the preface to the book. The whole series of French calamities from Froeschwiller to Sedan is imputed to one fatal circumstance—the French Army was not ready. Neither its effectives nor its stores were complete. From that unlucky 6th of August, when the Germans attacked at Spicheren, clear through the whole desperate campaign, this irreparable misfortune of being behind-hand never ceased to attend the French arms. It was the case of the house of cards over again. The same evil influence that struck down one destroyed the whole fabric. Whose was the fault? "NAPOLEON'S," say THIERS and GAMBETTA; and "NAPOLEON'S" is echoed by nearly all European opinion that finds open expression. The book we treat of squarely challenges this statement, and marshals an extraordinary array of statistics and parliamentary records to sustain its position. It points out that the Emperor, taught by the experience of the Crimean and Italian wars, had been for years in a state of much solicitude about the army by reason of the vast disparity between its real and its apparent efficiency. Both those wars, we are given to understand, were brought to a premature conclusion simply because of want of means to continue the struggle. This has been hinted at and suggested before, but it appears to come now with the force of an explicit statement from the Emperor himself. Convinced of the weakness in question, he strove to remedy it, but was on all sides beset with difficulties. It is certainly a matter of history that he proposed at various times obligatory service, prolongation of the period of service, and the organization of the army into permanent divisions and *corps d'armée*, and that all these efforts were effectually resisted. The Legislative Body, and even the Ministers, were unwilling to assent to measures necessarily costly and unpopular, and thus the organization of the French Army continued to be radically defective. NAPOLEON thought the annual contingent should be raised to one hundred thousand men, and was most anxious to introduce a system of renewable furloughs whereby a reserve of matured and experienced soldiers might always be available on emergency. None of these things could be effected under the Empire, although bitter experience has forced their adoption under the Republic. NAPOLEON, his apologist asserts, did what he could with what was at his disposition; but, apart from corruption, misdirection of supplies, or false returns of men or material, the grand fault, we are assured, lay in the system, as the Rhine campaign was destined to show.

On the 6th of July, 1870, the Emperor received a statement by which the number of disposable men was set down at 588,000, "including 50,000 in Algeria and 6,500 at Civita Vecchia, but excluding 74,546 non-effectives." To these forces, Marshal LEBŒUF reported, there were to be added 100,000 men of the National Guard Mobile, "clothed, equipped, armed and organized." LEBŒUF assured the Emperor that from these resources two armies could be put in the field in fifteen days, numbering 350,000 men and 875 guns. The unfortunate fact, as it turned out, was, that at the end of three weeks the eight *corps d'armée* sent to the frontier had only 220,000 men in all. It was estimated that Prussia could muster no more than 385,000 for the opening struggle, but her numbers were greatly in excess of this, chiefly from the unexpected celerity of the adhesion of South Germany and the swiftness of concentration rendered possible by a superb military organization. But even this was not the limit of the French disadvantage. Their regiments had not the number of rifles corresponding to their increased strength nor had each man the regulation number of ninety cartridges; the men of the old reserve had only been exercised with the old musket and positively had to learn how to handle the chassepot on the very eve of battle: the Captains of artillery who had been specially trained to manage the mitrailleur batteries were actually removed before going into action and other officers totally unacquainted with that duty put in their place. This, says the Count DE LA CHAPELLE, which was done merely from a dislike to alter the roster, was the reason for the remarkable inefficiency of the *mitrailleurs* from which so much had been expected. If the figures and statements of the Count DE LA CHAPELLE cannot be refuted, it will be impossible to deny that they go very far toward relieving the Emperor from much odium; and the fact that the very precautions he so strenuously urged have been adopted by the Republic as a consequence of the calamities he meant them to forestall, must in reason and justice be remembered to his credit even by those who dislike his character, and who dread the restoration of his dynasty.

Excursionists.

Today the proprietors of excursion steamers will reap the largest harvest of the season. We have had a week of hot weather, the temperature steadily rising until on Saturday it reached what a truthful and plain-speaking thermometer would call the baking point. Should today prove to be as hot as the brazen sky of yesterday gave promise that it would be, there will be a general exodus of the children of toil from the burning streets and baking houses of the Metropolis.

It is a curious fact that the routes chosen by Sunday excursionists are singularly fruitless in shade and rest—the two objects for which the excursionist is presumed to be in search. The sail up the North River on board a crowded steam-boat, in company with ill-judging persons who fancy that whisky is a cooling beverage, is about as hot and unsatisfactory a trip as can be made. The same remark applies to the trip down the Bay or through the Staten Island Kills. As for the Fishing Banks, they are a delusion and a particularly sunny snare. The man who fishes from a crowded steamer may succeed in catching his neighbor's clothes or securing the undesirable insertion of vagrant hooks in tender portions of his person, but he catches no fish worth weighing or counting. He does succeed, however, in tanning his complexion, in reducing his weight by excessive perspiration, and, if he be unaccustomed to the swell of the Atlantic, in bringing himself to a helpless condition of hopeless seasickness. Those who go to Rockaway or Coney Island beach are at least sure of a refreshing dip in the cool, invigorating surf; but it is a question if the transitory relief thus obtained compensates for the prolonged discomfort of reaching or returning from the beach.

If the Sunday excursionist, who has at least the sight of presumably cold water during his steam-boat trip, engages in a vain pursuit of pleasure under difficulties, what should be said of the madness of the week-day free-excursionist, who travels by rail? It has become the practice of real estate speculators, who have land in suburban localities for sale, to offer free tickets and a free lunch to all who will attend the public auction by which the speculators rid themselves of their land. There are scores of persons to whom the offer of a free ticket to anything is a temptation not to be resisted. These persons, who have not the slightest intention of buying any possible lots, fill the excursion trains and fight over the free lunch tables, happy in the thought that their trip has cost them nothing. They suffer the combined discomforts of heat and dust in the railway train; they patiently wait in some shadeless meadow the conclusion of the sale and the beginning of the lunch riot. They achieve prodigies of valor in the effort to secure a single eleemosynary sandwich, and that boon once secured, take part in a grand pedestrian steeple-chase across the meadows for the train. The net results of an excursion of this sort to the average participant are one sandwich, incalculable dust, a serious loss of temper, and a violent headache in consequence of prolonged exposure to the sun.

The truth is, the coolest and pleasantest excursions are those which begin and end within the City limits. There is good air, abundance of shade, and an absence of ruffianly roysterers, in the Central Park. There are the same attractions, occasionally shadowed by the casual rough, at High Bridge and elsewhere along the Hudson River. These can be reached without the preliminary peril of the excursion steamers or the misery of a dusty ride in the steam-cars Both money and temper can be saved by choosing such resorts as these in preference to those so mendaciously praised by the managers of Sunday excursions. Since the Central Park was opened, the country has come to the City, and in its glory of green grass and shady trees beckons the weary worker, let us hope not entirely in vain.

Gas-Lights in the Park.

The project of lighting the Central Park with gas, which has been broached in the Board of Aldermen, is one that should be checked at once, and frowned down on the score of good taste as well as of public decency and public safety. It has been understood from the beginning that the Park would be open only during the day; and the reasons for this rule are obvious. So large a tract of open land, on which are clumps of trees, groves of shrubbery, and in the upper part stretches of wood covering several acres, would, if open at night, be made the rendezvous and hiding-place of all sorts of sin and iniquity, of offensive deeds and acts without a name; and not only so, but it would become the haunt of thieves, burglars and footpads, who here might plot, and perhaps, some of them, execute their villainies. It is found to be no easy task to keep the squares down-town free from the violators of public peace and decency; to keep up a tolerable police over the great expanse of Central Park at night would be impossible.

But there is yet another and an all-sufficient reason for the continued exclusion of gas-lamps from the Park, which is, that there they would be an offense, at war with the very purpose of the place, which is, landscape beauty to the exclusion of all the ungainly appliances of City civilization. Hardly any objects could be more at variance with the plan of the architects of this beautiful place of public recreation than rows of gas-lamps, except, perhaps, telegraph poles. But both these necessary blemishes of our paved and house-bordered City thoroughfares ought to be left behind when we pass the Park entrance. This we are sure is the general public feeling on this matter; and the Commissioners of the Park may be sure that they will be sustained in resisting the proposed innovation.

Charitable Frauds.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, it is said, and it is certainly made the cloak of a vast deal of specious roguery. So countless, indeed, are the devices of rascality for tricking the benevolent in this sacred name, that it would be little wonder if every charitable appeal came to be regarded with suspicion. The prevalence of this sort of fraud has led, in London, to the formation of a Charitable Organization Society, whose object is twofold—to detect and expose this assumed philanthropy, and to direct and utilize the true. Established four years ago, it has already done much good in both directions. One of its latest achievements consisted in bringing to sudden collapse the enterprise of a gentleman who had been living since 1868 on the benevolence of the community.

In the year mentioned, this ingenious person succeeded in attracting the attention of the charitably disposed to the sufferings of the homeless poor. To relieve these, he devised a system of free dormitories, to be supported partly by subscription and partly by a nominal fee from each lodger. Strange as it may seem, this man, without credit or guarantee of any sort, succeeded in collecting during four years over £3,000, a large if not the larger portion of which he is supposed to have converted to his own use. To avoid trouble, and to anticipate awkward questions, he had constituted himself Secretary, Committee, Treasurer and Superintendent of his dormitory society; and though from time to time he put forth reports of his operations, no effort seems to have been made by his dupes to ascertain their correctness, or to trace the disposition made of their money. The excellent manager even went so far, it is said, as to let out two free dormitories as common lodging-houses, besides invariably falsifying the returns from lodging fees; yet until the investigation and exposure of the Charity Organization Society, no one dreamt of there being anything wrong.

Human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and the charitable are quite as apt to be the victims of misdirected generosity here as in London. As a rule, it is safe to trust no appeal for a charity which does not bring chapter and verse to prove its authenticity. In frauds of this sort there is a double wrong, since it not only diverts the benevolent impulse to an unworthy object, but is apt to cool it by a natural reaction toward subsequent deserving petitions. Prodigality is not generosity, and thoughtless giving to every comer is very far from being true charity.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

City Notes.

The unchanged condition of the programmes during the week just ended, makes a review of theatrical affairs superfluous. The announcements for this week promise, happily, greater activity in the world of amusements. To-morrow, at Wallack's, a new drama, called "The Last Trump Card," is to be brought out. To-morrow, at Wood's Museum, a new piece entitled "Worn Out," will also be presented. Wednesday, the first performance of "The Grand Duchesse," by Miss HOWSON, Mr. DRAYTON and an English troupe, may be looked for at the Union-square Theatre. Booth's Theatre is closed for the present, and at the Olympic, "Schneider" continues to attract sufficiently numerous audiences to render a fresher entertainment unnecessary.

Home Gossip.

On July 1, Mrs. MACREADY and a strong dramatic troupe will depart on an extended tour, the lady intending to represent the leading male parts in "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice" and Richelieu."....Mr. FOX is delighting the frequenters of the Boston Globe....Miss CARY sang on Tuesday in Lewiston, Me....SIMMONS & SLOCUM's Opera-house, in Philadelphia, recently destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt and was opened for a Summer season on Monday last....WALL'S Opera-house, in Washington, is to be rebuilt on the old site....The New-Orleans Opera-house has been leased to M. L. PLACIDE CANONGE, a well known local journalist, who intends supplying French operatic representations next season, if encouraged by liberal subscriptions to do so, and who will in an event, engage a French dramatic company for the Fall and Winter.... The Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore occupies the site upon which it was erected sixty-one years ago. Strange to say, the location is now, as then, the best in the city. The stock of scenes includes several—preserved, however, merely as curiosities—painted sixty years ago. Mr. JOHN T. FORD, the owner of the house and its director, is the wealthiest manager in America....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU has been compelled by home engagements, to decline a managerial invitation to England....The McKee Rankin Company was last week in St. Paul.

Foreign Notes.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sang at the Royal Italian Opera, in London, on June 14, and her performance elicited the critique appended, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on the following day: "The fidelity of the English public to whomsoever they have once taken into favor was pleasantly illustrated last night, when Mme. PAREPA-ROSA made her *rentrée* after an absence of six years. True it is that during all that time, though out of sight, she was scarcely out of mind; her American career being such as to excite attention even on this side the Atlantic. * * * A better character could not have been chosen for Mme. PAREPA's *rentrée* than *Donna Anna*, ("Don Giovanni.") Musically and dramatically, it is adapted to display the lady's highest powers, if it cannot be said to allow an effective entrance. *Donna Anna* must struggle with her assailant, however the house may applaud; and the house applauded so long and vigorously on this occasion that a good deal of the scene was lost. But it soon appeared that Mme. PAREPA has come back to us a thoroughly ripe and experienced artist. As an actress there is simply no comparison between what she was six years ago and what she is now. Not only does she enter with intelligence and earnestness into the situations of the drama, and prove herself equal to them; but she pays that attention to details, even the most minute which is no mean element in the constitution of a great as well as of a conscientious artist. Briefly, a more satisfactory representative of the character could hardly be desired, and, for certain, could not easily be found. Mme. PAREPA's voice—the bright and powerful organ everybody remembers well—shows less of wear and tear than might reasonably have been expected after so long an absence. It is as full and penetrating as ever in the higher register, while the *mezzo voce* has gained in purity and sweetness; and the artist's phrasing is marked by additional correctness and intelligence. These facts were exemplified throughout a performance which suffered only by a tendency shown now and then to force the upper notes. In all other respects Mme. PAREPA was wholly successful, obtaining two recalls after 'Or sai che l'indegno'—of which, with its recitative, she gave a most dramatic reading, and two more after an admirable delivery of the 'Letter Air.' The other characters in MOZART's opera were sustained in a manner more or less familiar, and call for no special remark"....The London *Daily News* says: "Signor ITALO CAMPANINI has added a third character to his London répertoire by his eighth performance, when he appeared (for the first time here) as *Manrico* in 'Il Trovatore.' In this character there are larger demands on tragic passion, heroic bearing and sustained declamatory power, than in those (*Gennaro* in "Lucrezia Borgia," and *Edgardo* in "Lucia di Lammermoor) in which Signor CAMPANINI had previously been heard; and the occasion, therefore, offered a still stronger test of the dramatic qualifications of the singer. The result proved that his former successes were based on real merit, and that the new tenor can scarcely fail to maintain a high position on our lyric stage in the more arduous, as well as in the lighter class of operas. In the duet, "Mal reggendo," *Manrico* shared with *Azucena* the applause which followed its execution; and in his aria, 'Ah! si ben,' the singer produced such an impression that a repetition was inevitable. In the demonstrative solo, 'Di quella pira,' the beautiful high-chest notes of Signor CAMPANINI told with effect, and that two recalls followed. The good cantabile of the singer was admirably displayed in the pathetic 'Ah! che la morte?' and in the 'Miserere' Signor CAMPANINI shared with Mlle. TITIENS (who was the *Leonora*) the great applause which ensued, and which involved another encore. Of the powerful performance of the lady just named it is unnecessary to speak at length, as the heroine of this tragic opera of VERDI is among her best-known representations....On June 10 M. FECHTER appeared at the Princess' Theatre in London. "The performance," says the *Daily News*, "was the first of a series of representations for which arrangements have been made preparatory to his return to the United States. The leading characteristics of this bold assumption of one of the most subtle and profound of all the creations of our great dramatist are still fresh in the memory of London play-goers. The startling heresy of a young Prince of Denmark in a fair wig has probably not yet been quite forgiven by old sticklers for the traditions of the English stage; but none who have a taste for the higher qualities of acting can fail to appreciate the ideal grace with which this distinguished actor—in spite of a tendency to excess of gesture which is by no means suggestive of the higher French school of acting—invests the movements of his wavering hero. That facility of conveying to the minds of the spectators shades of thought and feeling by the mere play of the features which M. FECHTER possesses in so high a degree is in itself peculiarly suited to the performance of a character in which thought and passion predominate so much over action. For this reason in the great soliloquies of the play his power is conspicuous, but the bursts of passion and those transitions from storm to calm which mark the climax of the more stirring scenes, are not less fine in their way. There is, however, nothing more beautiful in the performance than that sorrowful and compassionate look which mocks his bitter words to *Ophelia*—a point which is in itself a fine commentary on this portion of the play. M. FECHTER has gained something in command over the difficulties of English accent since he last appeared in this character. To say that his accent is always just would be certainly untrue; indeed, the difficulties in which a mastery of consonants, and the tendency of the foreign actor to shorten a syllable unduly while giving to another an unusual length, frequently go far to spoil the beauty of the poet's lines in an English ear. After all deductions, however, this performance is well worthy of a careful study by aspirants to histrionic fame."....The plot of a new piece called "Bohemia and Belgravia," described as a work of much promise, and just now produced at the Royalty Theatre, in London, is appended. The author is Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL. The story of "Bohemia and Belgravia" is neatly divided into three acts. The first of these passes in the lodging of *Arthur Brabazon*, a young gentleman of aristocratic connections, who has retired into that well-known though undefined region of artist life popularly designated Bohemia. In fact Mr. *Brabazon* is in a humble lodging painting a picture of Dolly Varden for the Academy, and he has contrived to fall in love with his landlady's daughter, *Amy Fenton*, who has been sitting to him as the model for his work. Amy has a vulgar, good-natured old mother and a cynical artist of the Bohemian class named *McGuslp* who is a friend of her deceased father, has constituted himself a sort of guard and guide to the young person. The local gentleman rather unwarrantably assumes that the artist's attentions are not of an honorable character, and *Arthur's* inclinations are further obstructed by the solemn exhortations of his friend *Hon. Louis Singleton*. Meanwhile, a haughty sister of *Brabazon* arrives at the studio, accompanied by her husband, *Mr. Bracey Coyne*, a parvenu who patronizes art in a coarse way. *Coyne* makes an offer for the picture on the easel, when the secret of *Arthur's* passion is on the brink of being discovered by *Mr. Coyne*, who traces in *Amy* the resemblance to the face on the canvas. *Arthur*, however, is extricated from this difficulty by the friendly offices of *McGuslp*, who, at his request, declares himself the painter. Upon this *Coyne*, believing that he has found a new light in the world of art, invites *McGuslp*, his model, and *Arthur Brabazon* to his house in Eaton-square. The next scene introduces us to the soirée in Belgravia, where some rather conventional fun is extracted from the uncouth manners of *McGuslp*, and particularly of *Mr. Fenton*, who, though uninvited, has insisted on accompanying the party. The climax of this act is furnished by the proud *Mrs. Coyne's* discovery of the love affair between *Arthur* and *Amy*, whom she denounces in unmeasured terms. The opening of the concluding act enables us to infer that *Arthur* has been attacked with brain fever in consequence of the excitement of the scene in Eaton-square; and that he has been conveyed to a villa on Richmond-hill, where the kindness of his friend *Louis Singleton*, and, above all, the fostering care of *Lucy*, have brought him to a state of convalescence. All parties are now reconciled to the engagement of the aristocratic artist with the humble *Amy*, except *Mrs. Coyne*, who arrives once more to disturb the peace of the circle with her rather officious interference. Finally, however, the haughty lady is soothed by the discovery that *Arthur's* picture at the Academy is greatly praised by the critics, and that her husband is the fortunate possessor of a picture of considerable value, both as a work of art and as an evidence of his taste and judgment; and the piece concludes with the customary tokens of an approaching marriage.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby on Gen. Grant.

Speech at Decatur, Ill., June 13, 1872.

This man, who was a graduate of West Point, who had been ten years in the regular army, living in obscurity in the State of Illinois, at Galena, came out and grew and grew until he stood a giant above us all. You have many times seriously doubted whether he did gain the victories or not. You have said, he is not a genius; that he has no skill; that he is not an able man. Gentlemen, he was the man who did gain our victories, as sure as you now hear my unworthy voice. As simple as a child; as unostentatious as a boy; as pure and honest at heart as our own great LINCOLN; who never in his life took a farthing dishonestly from any man; who was commander in the army and could have sold cotton bales by the millions, and have surreptitiously amassed a fortune—never dishonestly took one cent. He came back with a little money saved from his salary, and as the pay was comparatively small for what he had done for our country, the people gave him out of abundant hearts, substantial tokens of their regard. When he took the command from me at Cairo in 1861, he was so poor that it was three months before he was able to buy a uniform suitable to his rank as Brigadier-General. Yes, the generous people gave him presents—gave him $100,000, I believe, who could have robbed the country of millions, and he been a corrupt man. Neither you nor I would possibly have been the wiser of it. They gave him presents of some horses and fine cattle; he accepted, just as SHERMAN and SHERIDAN did—just as most of them did. Did he do it hidingly? Didn't he do it openly before the world? I made up my mind not to make any fuss about it as long as I was not giving a picayune of the money. The truth about it is, you are not mad at him at all—you don't care one cent; you are silly enough to go around and make believe there is something the matter. Does anybody today regret that GEORGE WASHINGTON was elected twice? Does anybody regret that THOMAS JEFFERSON was elected twice? that JAMES MADISON was? that JAMES MONROE was? or that ANDREW JACKSON was elected twice? JACKSON was a great man, bold and defiant as a lion—who now regrets his re-election? The time came around when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was re-elected. Now, where is there a voice to call back that act? WASHINGTON was both a General and civilian. Then came JACKSON, another military man, who had fought for his country. Then came ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the midst of war, of whom the American people said, he is now the same as a warrior. Here is another man "who led our armies triumphantly on to victory." American citizens, I ask you everywhere if it is not entirely compatible with human justice, human charity, human decency, with the evidence of things, that that man should have his eight years. He is the last man we have in the category. If the American people shall send Gen. GRANT into private life, defeated and dishonored, American history will weep for a thousand years over the mistake. It will be a mistake. We must be careful about this great man; this true defender of our liberties. Take the verdict of LYMAN TRUMBULL, who was drawn to defend him last December; he pronounced him a man without guile; a man of sincerity of heart, of incorruptible integrity,

MY CONTRIBUTOR.

In the pursuit of that peculiar employment which occupies most of my day, I ought to be endowed by this time with the instincts of the red man. I beg that it may be understood by this that I not only mean that singular intuition by which the Apache discovers in an instant the footprint of the intruder on his hunting-ground, but that innate savageness which inclines him to murder and scalp on the spot. I suppose I was naturally good-natured, may be, have been overflowing with the milk of human kindness; if so, so much the worse, then, for the calling which has embittered me.

Just as Sinbad, the sailor, might have done when referring casually to that fearful nuisance of his, who insisted on posturing on his shoulders, calling him "his old man," (the possessive case being employed, not because he liked him,) so am I forced to brand that wretched person who assails me daily with a mass of prose and poetry as "My Contributor."

Sympathetic friends assure me I am mistaken in applying the singular number, and have requested me to write it "my contributors," but I insist on it that all the avalanche of matter I receive is the sole and single work of one hand, in fact of "my contributor." It may be a certain undefined lunacy on my part, an idiosyncrasy, if you please; but disguise himself as he may, let him write on any topic, I feel the more certain that I have to do with one individual. He may be Protean, if you desire it; may have as many heads as the hydra, but his individualism is ever in prominence.

He introduced himself to me years ago, I regret to say, in an exceedingly fraudulent manner. It came in the guise of a description of how he had scaled the Himalaya Mountains. Now, the reading public at that precise time were insane on the subject of mountains, and were hungry even to receive information about a moderately-sized hill. I think the public enjoyed the privilege of climbing up the entire range of mountains, in the three columns my contributor gave them. There was certainly some good writing in it, some of it even was melodramatic, especially where he described, when on the very peak, how frozen and benumbed with cold, a fire was a necessity. He pathetically narrated how he had but two matches in his pocket, and his terrible anxiety as to whether they would burn or not. "At last," so it was printed, "with hands as stiff as marble from the cold, I drew the last slender splinter across the sole of my boot. It was my only chance. It spluttered; it fizzed feebly. Would it light? My life depended on that tiny sliver of wood. At last the lambent flame crept along it. It burnt! It crackled! It was ablaze, and I was saved. Blessed be the inventor of the patent combustible, non-explosive, to keep in any climate, SMITH & BROWN Vesuvian Match, for to it I owed my life."

Imagine my disgust, when the *Chittagong Courier*, in a column of scathing criticism, asserted that this article had been taken, line for line, the match part excepted, from some unknown book, published ten years before; but what was worse, with great malignity declared the whole three columns was simply a puff of SMITH & BROWN's matches, which I am rather inclined to think now it was, from the fact of my having been the recipient almost immediately afterward, of a box containing a gross of these detestable matches. The trouble that article brought on me was indescribable. Every other miserable vender and manufacturer of matches in the country was jealous, and up in arms about it, and I verily believe that, had they had their own way, they would have coated me with phosphorus, chlorate of potash, and sulpher, and, exerting friction on me, would have encompassed my end by a horrible burning death.

Here, then, I first became acquainted with my contributor. A portion of that hated manuscript of his, like the hide of a wild-cat or the skin of an owl, I had nailed up on a piece of wood as an example and a warning to me. But did he disappear from that time? No; with an obstinacy, I am forced to say, worthy of a better cause, he kept writing to me. This time he assumed a different guise, and like the devil tempting St. Anthony, put on a woman's lure. Original poetry in a paper has its charms. The village paper I conducted then thirsted for poetry. I think it was a spinster aunt of mine who suggested a poet's corner, and my wife used her influence in regard to it. There was a boarding-school for young ladies in the neighborhood and they kept it alive. My wife was the censor, and things went on in the corner quite satisfactorily, though I had more than once warned her of my contributor, begging her to exercise a thorough police system in regard to it. We commenced to be copied, and our gushes were cited as evidences of the high literary character of the sheet I had the honor of managing.

It was about the time when Jean Ingelow was writing, and of course many reflections of her peculiar style were immediately visible. There came some verses in that corner signed Lulu, or Zuleka. Was there anything which would have led any one to suspect the serpent which lurked under them? It is true that now that I look at them there is neither rhyme nor reason, much less measure in them. It was entitled "The Cloud," and painful as it may be I reproduce them:

"Most pleasantly the Summer sky,"
In solemn majesty floats on high."
Gleesome flits the passing hour,
Gladsome let us seek the bower,"
"Sail on sweet cloud."

"Perhaps with rain art heavy laden;"
"In truth, tell where is thy haven."
"Cans't angrily dash the stormy wave."
"Knell horrid death, no power can save?"
Let softer missions be thy bent,"
"Else thou speedest not with my consent:"
"Sail on sweet cloud."

That night, on coming home, fatigued with an arduous day, congratulating myself that I had escaped the wiles of my contributor, I sought solace in the bosom of my family.

"Nice paper today, dear," said my wife. "Capital political leader, and so much excellent varied matter. I don't think you ever showed before so much crispness, sparkle and *verve*. How is the business?"

"Five more subscribers today; only the advertisements languish," I replied. "Plenty of trade offered. But one can't live on boxes of soap, or watches, or washing-machines. To think of a man who wants me to dicker one whole column, to be taken out in Cologne-water or tooth-wash, at my option; and then some creature with a patent sauce or an edible extract of cayenne-pepper, who has been bothering my life out to take his wares in trade, as if I wanted additional appetites in the family, which is now hard enough to feed."

"Pretty verses," said my wife. "'To a Cloud.' Did you read them?"

"No—hadn't time. You don't expect me to read my own paper all through? Only, for goodness sake, take care. You know about my contributor; he haunts me, and is just likely as not to be about just this time."

Why should exactly then, my eldest daughter, just sixteen, have been imbued with an inquiring mind.

"What is that thing in poetry, papa, called where, you know, you take the first letter of the verse of each line and it makes a word or a sentence?"

"An acrostic, darling," said her mamma. In order to make it more impressive, I think I gave her the Greek definition. "But why?" I asked.

"Because I have been trying it on the poetry in today's paper," she innocently replied, "and it spels out something; at least the last verse is P I C K L E S, and the first is M I G G S. Yes, Miggs' Pickles; and now I remember, I saw a sign with that name at the grocers. What a nice acrostic!"

Horror! It was too true. My poor wife burst into tears. It was that wretch again, my contributor. The base hireling, to have thus imposed on the guileless innocence of my wife.

If, however, "my contributor" assumes the commercial guise, and has time and again succeeded in getting me to advertise his wares in a treacherous and covert manner, that is by no means the worst traits of his character.

Why did he write me but very lately a description of Mount Vesuvius, with those orignal remarks of his in regard to its glacial origin, and get payment for the same, as being compiled expressly for my journal, when I find in looking over my exchanges from Maine to Texas, and from Jersey to California, that precisely on the same day, each one of my *confrers* received and gave remuneration for exactly the same matter. There is a grim satisfaction, then, I suppose, in hoping, nay, believing, that they, too, have had dealings with "my contributor."

I have even discovered that "my contributor" has the power of migrating abroad, and has in this novel guise imposed on me to an unlimited amount. Of course all the world was agog some time ago in regard to the threatened rupture between the Prince of Monaco and the Ex-Duke of Lip-Lip Detmold, who are closely related by marriage. As a piece of high scandal, worthy of our democratic republicans, it was to be regarded in the light of the very choicest and rarest of all *bon-bouches*. In an unfortunate moment a letter containing the full particulars, apparently from abroad, reached me, and I published it. It was exclusive.

What business, I should like to know, have people who read an American paper in English to know French? What was the matter? My correspondent had very deliberately collared and translated two chapters of George Sands' last French novel. How did I know it? Because some one, an isolated reader of such stuff, has just taken the savage pleasure of writing me a long letter about it, and has added the proof by cutting from the book three whole pages; and in a letter of four closely-written sheets he insists that it is even badly translated, and ends with asking me "if I call myself an original newspaper?"

It may seem hardly credible, but "my contributor" has occasionally assumed a dual character, and has written me at the same time for publication communications from Podunk and Damascus.

Sometimes, and here my better nature assumes the mastery, I have a feeling akin to pity for my poor old contributor, yet fully convinced that he is the very same person who has tortured me for most thirty years, I have to wonder at his marvelous youth, freshness and vigor. The words, the facts, the fancies, though they may be derived from his inner consciousness, flow from his pen as fluently, as glibly today as when he first crossed my path. I have a theory about him. He must be the Wandering Jew of literature, condemned for some heinous crime to wander about all over this world, heedless, regardless of the bitter revilings showered on his head by newspapers. I even am good Christian enough to pray that his time of rest may not be far distant, and sometimes, thinking how hungry, poorly clad and impecunious he may be, (providing any infliction of his has not been of very recent date,) have almost made up my mind to forgive My Contributor.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Preparations for Its Observance—Displays of Fireworks, Military Parades, &c.

The preparations for the observance of Independence Day appear to be unusually comprehensive and complete this year. As the Fourth falls on a Thursday, a movement has been started to have a general suspension of business from Wednesday evening till the following Monday morning; and the project has been met with approval by a large portion of the mercantile community. The stock, gold, cotton, and naval store exchanges will adjourn over for the time named. A large number of dry-goods firms, and commission merchants, firms in the hat trade, and others, will also suspend active operations. On the Fourth itself, the suspension will of course be general. All the Government offices in this City will be closed, and many of the various State departments. The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions will not sit on that day. The Police Justices at the Tombs, and Essex and Jefferson Markets, will hold a morning session of an hour's duration, in order to discharge the early watch returns, and will then adjourn their Courts. All the State Courts, not yet closed for the term, will al so adjourn over.

The Municipal authorities will do their share towards the celebration of the anniversary of their country's independence. The Department of Public Parks will provide a grand display of fire-works in the evening at the Battery, City Hall Park, Tompkins-square, Madison-square, and Mount Morris, where, in addition to the exhibition of fire-works, there will be public concerts of instrumental music. At the Battery and Madison-square, if the wind is not too high, balloons will also be sent off conveying fire-works, which will be discharged at intervals in their flight. Rockets, bombs, paroclintes and colored illuminating fires will also be discharged from the following points: Fort Washington; Claremont Hill, on the Boulevard; the Circle, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; Grand-street Park, junction Grand and East Broadway; Jackson-square, Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; Washington-square; park foot of Canal-street, North River; at the junction of Bowery, Third and Fourth avenues and Fifth-street; at the junction of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The concerts will begin at 7¾ o'clock.

The military preparations for the celebration of the day appear to be very complete. The First and Second Divisions National Guard have received orders to parade, and each regiment will try to outvie the other in appearance. An artillery salute will be fired at sunrise from the Battery, as a welcome to the annual return of the country's natal day. The veterans of 1812-'14 will, by invitation, dine with the Sixth Regiment at their Armory in Fourteenth-street, near Third avenue, and Col. FRANK W. STERRY intends to give his aged comrades a glorious welcome. The military parade will take place early in the day, so as to avoid the intense heat of noon-tide, and it is expected that some of the Brooklyn Regiments will join those of New-York.

Outside the City there are several points at which attractions are offered for pleasure-seekers. The most important of these is Long Branch, where the managers of Monmouth Park have arranged for several important races to come off on the Fourth, among which is the July Stakes for two-year olds, and several "youngsters" will make their debut on the turf on this occasion. In the evening there will, of course, be a fine pyrotechnic display at the Branch.

The celebration of the Fourth, however, brings with it some dangers, and those not few or light in a large city like New-York. The Police force, therefore, have to work while other people are playing, and the recently-issued circular of Superintendent KELSO warns the officers under his command that the national holiday brings, with its recurrence, peculiar usages, and much temptation among citizens to needless and often unintentional disorder. It is therefore necessary, says the Superintendent, for the force (while acting upon that day as firmly in discharge of duty as on any other day) to repress disorder and protect persons and property, with unusual discretion, coolness of demeanor, and forbearance. Each Captain of a precinct is ordered to keep on duty the whole of his command, and not to excuse any member, except for sickness. The number of accidents that usually occur on or about the Fourth of July, from the use of firearms, makes it necessary to vigorously enforce the ordinance prohibiting the discharging of firearms of any description in the City. The sale or use of dangerous fireworks, such as "snakes," "chasers," "double-headers," "Union or Young America Torpedoes," is also prohibited by ordinance, and must be prevented. Any person who maliciously throws torpedoes or ignites Chinese crackers toward pedestrians or horses, or who in any wise uses torpedoes or fire-crackers against the immediate remonstrances of house-holders, or who injuriously uses fireworks in the evening will be subject to immediate arrest. It is to be hoped that while it is necessary to take these precautions, the celebration of the day may not be marred by any violations of law or order which may call for the interference of the guardians of the peace. Every citizen may enjoy himself to the top of his bent, without winding up the day by taking quarters in the cool seclusion of a station-house.

Dedication of the New Chapel of the Harlem Presbyterian Church.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church congregation have just completed their chapel in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and the dedication will take place today. Services will be held morning, afternoon and evening, and among the clergy who are to take part may be mentioned Rev. Drs. BURCHARD and DURYEA. The chapel is two stories high with a cellar underground. The first story is designed for the lecture-room; in the rear there is an extension which contains a pastor's study and committee-room. The second story is for the Sunday-school room, and has an infant class-room in the rear, and Bible class-rooms in front. The church edifice, which is to be built, will be completed in the Spring of next year. The Harlem Presbyterian Church was organized over a quarter of a century ago. The old edifice on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street was sold recently, and the closing services therein were held last Sunday.

A NIGHT ON THE HUDSON.

Steam-boat landings are always noisy places. The confused shouts of draymen, deck-hands, fruit-venders, news-boys and boot-blacks, with steam-whistle accompaniment, are sufficiently familiar to the general public to pass without elaborate description. And this was at its height one pleasant evening a week or so ago at Pier No. 36 North River, when the shrill voice of Capt. BEACH put a sudden stop to it by shouting "Cast off yer bow line." The *Thomas Powell*, trembling from stem to stern under the great life within her, swung gracefully out into the stream, and was soon under full headway for Albany and Troy.

There's something peculiarly fascinating about a night scene on the Hudson,—a feeling of inward delight and comfort is engendered, but it varies materially from that emotion which many people experience on the Sound boats. Every one who embarks "up the Hudson" starts with a conviction that he is going to enjoy himself. The scenes on a Hudson steamer particularly at night are amusing to one who, knowing the ways of the world, can comprehend the full meaning of all the curious little episodes which occur between dusk and midnight.

The passenger list of the *Powell* that night is about the average owing, no doubt, to the competition which has been going on for some time. The fare being merely nominal a very large increase in travel on the Hudson is the result. The freight, too, is much in excess of the general order, and a spirit of weighty business pervades the entire steamer. She has recently undergone material repairs and improvement. Some forty feet have been added to her length, and a large number of well-furnished and commodious state rooms put in. The saloons are tasty and pleasant, the cabins comfortable and well ventilated, and the larder ample and judiciously selected. Capt. BEACH, an old and well-known sea-captain, has had command since the steamer was put on the line.

When fairly into the stream, and gliding up the river, the cabins and saloons become deserted, and the passengers are found enjoying, either on the forward or aft upper-deck, the cool breeze of the evening and the panoramic view of the city. Men and women are seated in little groups here and there, conversing upon topics the feature of which is the rapidly-changing landscape before them. Solitary passengers soon pick up acquaintance, and every one is soon engaged in more or less animated conversation. Here and there land-marks are pointed out as we move along, until the outskirts of the City are passed, and then comes the green fields, groves and towering rocks, and the balmy fresh air of the country, laden with the perfume of blooming orchards. By this time every one has settled down comfortably to an enjoyment of the beauties of the "American Rhine." Tempting little suburban cottages, half hidden in a wealth of green foliage, elicit audible comments of praise from all; and as some little village on the bank is passed a hearty return of salutes from villagers on shore is given to the voyagers. Anon the gong sounds the call to supper, and many hasten below to partake of the good things which may always be found on board. A few there are who remain on deck, too much wrapped up in the beauty of the surrounding scenery to care for anything else. The supper-seekers, however, do not remain long at the table, although the substantials and the luxuries are spread before them in tempting array.

Back to the deck again to consult the scenes. What a change. On one side towers the black heights of the Palisades, far up the river until the end is lost in the mazy distance; on the other side great stretches of soft green land, wooded here and there, and undulating in beautiful grassy waves as far as the eye can reach. Here and there little farms, over which the quiet shadows of night are beginning to fall. Then away to the right lies Peekskill—the home of BEECHER—nestling in a delightful cove. We turn gently to the left and give our attention to the dexterous management of the steamer, as it is guided carefully through the curves and bends in the river. And here the vast beauties of the river break upon the view, and exclamations of delight resound on all sides. Night has now fallen, and the lights are burning brightly in the saloons. The wind has freshened and the ladies have retired, either to their state-rooms or the cabin. Gentlemen remain on deck, with their coat-collars turned up, hats pulled firmly down upon the head, and wreath themselves in clouds of tobacco-smoke, while they commune with their own thoughts and give attention to the dim-growing pictures of still nature on each side of them.

Now is the hour when peculiar scenes occur—quiet little bits of comedy, of which the general traveler is unaware. Here is one: We are sitting tilted back in an arm-chair, our feet upon a stool, and enjoying the perfume of a Partaga, when a large well-dressed man approaches, and politely asks a light. Obtaining it, he takes the seat beside us, and volunteers comments on the night, the topics of the day, and even to the fine flavor of our cigar. Whether one wishes or not, he is drawn into conversation, which is kept up in the liveliest strain, until both cigars have been exhausted. Darkness has grown more dense, and the shores of the river are barely discernible. The strange gentleman talks glibly all the while of politics, war, Alabama claims, crop prospects, Cuban affairs, &c., &c., giving here a little touch of business affairs, which hold him up as a very successful merchant. He tries to draw you out, but finding reticence the order proposes that you join him in a glass of ale. Consenting, he urges you not to disturb yourself, as he will bring it to you from the bar-room below. Oh, no, in the street vernacular of the day, "That's too thin," and so he is honored with your company to somewhere in the bowels of the steamer, near which the great life of it is pulsating with ponderous efforts. Into a dimly-lighted room we go, and the ale is duly consumed. Then a tour to the engine-room and the firemen's hole, for the purpose of seeing the great furnaces manipulated by knowing hands. The ale, the stranger has found, does not set well on his stomach, and must have something to settle it. "Would you join me in a little good whisky?" Mixed liquors are bad for one's presence of mind. We decline, and the stranger finds that he feels better. Down into the depths of the cabin we go. Here on both sides are rows of wide, ample berths in three tiers, and each section hidden from view with semi circular damask curtains. A colored employe sits at a table collecting the checks of those who have berths. Many are retiring for the night, others are lying about stretched on chairs or resting their heads upon the tables. Passing on to the forward end of the boat, piloted in a careless sort of a way by the stranger, who, in a half unconscious style, shows he knows what he is doing, we come upon a group of gamblers seated at a table. The space is small, and a dull, heavy light is shed dimly over the table by a small kerosene lamp. There are four or five players at the table—grim, ill-looking fellows in the main—one of these such a specimen of the *genus homo* as you would not care to meet on a dark night in the streets of New-York. One is well-dressed, the others fairly so. Moderate-sized piles of money lay on the table opposite each player, and a portion in the centre while the playing goes on. All look up hastily at us as we approach the table and eye us furtively, and then resume their play. The stranger, whom they all briefly recognised addresses one of the party as to how his luck was running, and receives answers which are blandly given. Presently it is proposed that he should take a hand in the game. Oh! he doesn't care about playing, but has no objections if his friend here would go in just for company. But his friend here doesn't want to go in just for company, and proposes returning to the deck "just for company." The dodge was threadbare, and as we saunter off a rough epithet or two came rolling after us. The stranger follows close upon us, even to the saloon, where he halts and wants to show us the stateroom he has engaged, insisting that as it was better to have company than be alone, we take advantage of his hospitality and consent to share his room for the night. "Let's go in now and have a quiet game of cards alone before bed-time." "Where are the cards to be obtained?" "Oh, I have them in my room." The suspicious look which he got full in the face told him plainer than language that his cat was out of the bag, and that he had picked upon the wrong victim to fleece. He does not speak, as we leave him, without vouchsafing a reply to his hospitable offer, but soon after he comes out on deck and says, rather below his breath: "Look here, stranger, if you have dropped on this 'ere game, you just 'tend to your own business; if you go to blabbing to the Captain, you'll get in trouble." "My friend," is the reply, "you've mistaken your game, and that kind of threat is just what will get you in trouble. You had better pocket your disappointment and hold your tongue." He leaves, but does not lose sight of his proposed victim, following closely upon his heels to see if he "peaches" to the Captain. But finally he becomes tired and enters his room. Some time afterward a flash sort of a fellow enters the same room and locks the door behind him, which proved conclusively that the fellow who mixed his drinks to settle his stomach had his "pal" on board, and was ready for any game that might come up.

It is now getting late, and very few passengers are left in the saloons or on deck. A few are reading at the tables, and others are smoking outside. Everything is quiet save the engine, which creaks with regular motion and keeps time to the splashing of the waves on the boat's side. Presently a colored man makes his rounds, and orders all off the forward deck. Some retire to bed, others to lounge upon the easy ottomans and chairs in the saloons. But it is soon discovered that this ruthless disturber of passengers' peace of mind has more work to do, for he instructs those who had no state-rooms to go below, as lounging in the saloons is not allowed. The order is enforced, and as the moments sped on one and another of those left behind drop off to their state-rooms, until not one is left, save the writer. All is still, and the lights being turned down gave out a dull glimmer, which lends a sombre shade to the saloon. Down-stairs, however, a different scene is presented. Engineers and firemen are busy at work, and here and there straggling people who have no place to sleep are sauntering about listlessly, more asleep than awake, but yet with no place to lay down comfortably. Out among the baggage in the forward part of the steamer are stretched in all conceivable shapes, emigrants of all ages, from the little infant to the gray-haired old man. There are about forty of them in all, the females attired in that peculiar garb which always marks a foreigner—heavy, thick clothing on the hottest days. They are reclining upon trunks, boxes, bales, or sitting propped up against posts—in all the most uncomfortable positions seemingly they can get into, and each one of them perspiring like a field-hand in Midsummer. And thus things remain without the slightest variation in the monotony until the first grey streaks of morning fall upon the scene, and we have passed Catskill. The emigrants below stir not, though the noises on deck, the changing of baggage, the heavy din of firing up, &c., are steadily increasing in volume. Up on deck the scene is beautiful. No one has yet come out, but as the first golden rays of the sun shoot up, one after another of the passengers come forward to enjoy the morning air and the fine scenery at this point. The river is here beautiful, and the broad expanse of landscape spread out to view charmingly inviting.

Sunrise on the Hudson is one of the most beautiful sights to be witnessed—really indescribable, and to be appreciated must be seen. An excitement is raised as the passengers begin to gather on the deck by a spirited little race between our boat and one of the opposition line to Albany and Troy, which is just ahead of us. Attention is drawn from the scenery along the banks to the action of the two steamers. The *Powell* and the *Connecticut* are putting forth their best efforts, and a perceptible gain raises cheers from those on board the *Powell*. On she goes, gradually lessening the distance until her bow is within a few feet of the *Connecticut's* stern. Still she goes onward, until they are "neck and neck," when some one of the *Powell* offers to throw the *Connecticut* a line and tow her up. We have passed her, and she is behind, but for a short time only, as she puts on a spurt and is soon ahead again, when the joke and laugh is changed to the other boat. The *Powell* comes up and does her best until they are again "neck and neck," and so they remain without either gaining advantage, until the City of Albany is seen in the distance, and the channel compels the *Powell* to fall behind. In a short time we are at Albany, and both boats reach their dock about the same time. The city is still hushed in partial slumber, only those being abroad who have business with the boats or who expect friends. The stay at Albany is short, and off the *Powell* goes again up the river, the line of navigation which is here narrower, lying between two long rows of rank weeds, which raise their heads but a few feet above the surface of the water. A little above the city and we come upon the draw-bridge, over which the trains from New-York for Albany and other points pass. The signal is given and answered, the draw swings around slowly and majestically, and the *Powell* passes between the immense granite piers. It is but a short sail thence to Troy, and soon after passing great tows of canal-boats, we reach the tumble-down, dilapidated structure which serves for a pier to the Company. It is certainly a disgrace to the city, whose people will one morning wake up and find that this great rambling structure has fallen overboard. The passengers soon disembark and we are in Troy.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

The Eckfords Easily Defeated by the Mutuals—Score 27 to 8—Notes.

For the second time this season the Mutuals yesterday encountered the Eckfords on the Union Ground, and easily defeated them by a score of 27 to 8. Owing to the absence of START and McMULLIN, several changes became necessary in the Mutual nine—BECHTEL taking first base, FULMER short-stop, PEARCE left field, and MILLS right field; but the changes made little difference, as the Eckfords played throughout an indifferent game, and were easily beaten.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals....	3	3	2	6	4	3	5	0	1	—27
Eckfords....	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—8

Runs Earned—Mutual, 5; Eckford, 0.
Umpire—Mr. HOSWORTH.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

NOTES.

On Tuesday the Atlantics and Mutuals play on the Union Ground.

The Nationals visit to New-York has been postponed.

The Atlantics hold their annual picnic at Lefert's Park to-morrow.

In the championship contest, the six regular clubs stand in the following order: Boston, Athletic, Mutual, Baltimore, Troy, Cleveland.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, between the employes of the TIMES and *Herald*, resulting in a score of 32 to 43 in favor of the TIMES Club.

Cricket.

The St. George eleven, of this City, will visit Philadelphia during the latter part of the coming week, playing the Young Americas on the 3d and 4th, and the Germantown eleven on the 5th and 6th. The St. George eleven will be chosen from the following players: Brancker, Cox, Talbot, Bowman, Bance, Torrance, Orr, Sleigh, Jones, Gibbs, Fortun and Stubberfield.

The Manhattans play the newly-organized Staten Island Club, at Staten Island, on July 4, play beginning at 11 A. M.

The Box-Makers' Union.

The packing box-makers, who have been on strike since Thursday, not for a reduction of the hours of labor, but for an increase of wages of thirty-three per cent., held a meeting last night. It was reported that two additional shops, KOHLER's, in New-York, and SHERMAN's, in Brooklyn, had yielded to the demands of the men; and about seventy-five men or upward remain on strike, while about 400 are employed at the advanced rates. The average wages up to the strike was about $3 per day, all the work being paid for by the piece.

LONG BRANCH.

Sights and Scenes—Prospects of the Season—A Few Hints for Intending Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, June 29, 1872.

The merchant princes of London who affect Brighton—that much-loved sea-side resort on the coast of Sussex—boast that within one hour and ten minutes from the time they leave their counting-houses they are sniffing the briny, and yet have journeyed over fifty miles. Although the trip to Long Branch is only thirty-one miles it occupies nearly two hours; but, nevertheless, I am inclined to think that the New-York merchants are better off than their London rivals. Instead of being whirled along at a tremendous pace over a railroad, they travel two-thirds of their route on large and well-appointed steam-boats. Instead of choking their lungs with dust they inhale the fresh, balmy breeze from one of the finest bays in the world, their internal economy goes through a healthy process of purification, and the cob-webs of business are blown out of the interstices of their brains. But, better than all, instead of arriving at home tired, dusty, petulant, and without an appetite, they are fresh, happy, hungry as hunters, and have a ready kiss for wife and children. With some few disadvantages, Long Branch is decidedly a great institution. Its ever-breaking waves would alone confer that distinction on it. But its fresh ocean breezes, its splendid sea view, its airy cliff path, its sandy shore—so prized by bathers and so genial to that over-worked bachelor class of men who, when out for a holiday, love to sleep in the day-time, and whom poor JOHN LEECH depicted as putting up a sign, attached to their sun-sheltering umbrella: "I don't eat buns; I don't use pin-cushions; I hate parrots. Please don't notice me"—place it in the first rank of American watering-places.

Long Branch at this moment is on the very brink of its season, and Long Branch is ready for fashion's fray. The hotels are all painted, furbished up and bright-looking in their new ribbons to old bonnets. Their proprietors have artistically studied good manners and the art of inexpensive pleasing; and nothing, save the ill-will of Jupiter Pluvius, can apparently tread with effect on fashion's favorite corn. As yet, the hotels, with their very slight sprinkling of guests, present the appearance of a vast ball-room, all ready and prepared for the dance—the orchestra ready, the leader, baton in hand, the lights glistening and reflected in the mirrors, the master of the ceremonies ready to extend a courteous welcome so soon as the dancers shall arrive, and in a few minutes all will be life, glitter and bustle, and herein is a betrayal of one of those little weaknesses which characterize the worshipers at the shrine of fashion. The cottages are all occupied; the hotels are nearly empty. The would-be cream of society deems it to be its incumbent duty to arrive late; the cottage people, owning their own places, deem it their duty to arrive, not when they ought, but when they wish to do so. But these cottagers live in comparative retirement; hotel life necessitates more or less of publicity. Consequently a sprinkling of hotel guests makes more show than all the cottage people put together. But the laggards will soon be here, *habitués* will occupy their accustomed rooms and places at table, and though some—perhaps only indistinctly, perhaps fondly remembered—will be missing, their well-known voices and forms will soon be lost in the maze of new faces and ravishing new toilets. Some of those already here do not hesitate to conceal their satisfaction that two disagreeably prominent characters will no longer jar their aristocratic sensibilities. They think that Long Branch will certainly now regain that brilliant *ton* which Mr. FISK's six-in-hand and Mr. HELMBOLD's double unicorn had slightly dimmed for a while. But another celebrity has already occupied the vacant place, much to the disgust of refined respectability. On the green, in close proximity to the telegraph office, as a sort of side-show to the mammoth circus-life of "the Branch," the Learned Pig has built himself a Summer residence in the shape of a tent, and proposes to enter into competition with Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN in the keeping of a gambling-house, and to entrap the innocent and unwary into playing draw-poker or euchre for a stake of from one dollar upward per game. By the by, I see Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has the pillars of the piazza which surrounds his lordly villa painted red and white. Is this by way of hanging out his shingle? It is, at all events, a general custom among town *shavers*, and in these days of trades-unions it is dangerous for a Roman not to do as the Romans do. So I suppose Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN obeys the precept, "Go thou and do likewise."

But Long Branch, as I have said, is on the brink of its season. It may be said to begin tomorrow with the races. Every train today has brought heavy reinforcements, both from New-York and southward via Philadelphia. Linen dusters prevailed rather than Dolly Varden costumes, many of the new arrivals being sporting men. Nevertheless, many families, who had engaged rooms and had put off and put off their advent, have, like the wolf in the fable, come at last, not wishing to miss the races, *paterfamilias*, in many instances, having an interest in the great race to come off on Tuesday. As yet, the last comers have not appeared on parade. All—the ladies—are busy unpacking their trunks, and thinking what bewitching costume they shall don to-morrow. In the meantime the sporting fraternity is at fever heat. Dr. UNDERWOOD is here, and will commence pool-selling by auction this evening. Of course, the match between *Harry Bassett* and *Longfellow* throws every other event into the shade. The ladies are going heavily in kid gloves on one or the other, and betting men appear puzzled. Dr. UNDERWOOD says that his instructions lead him to consider the betting as nearly even as possible; but the locals, here, lay odds on *Harry Bassett* in consequence of the short distance. What a chance for female dishonesty. How they can work the old French proverb, "*Monsieur paie tojours.*" If the weather is as fine tomorrow—clear sky and fresh breezes—and if people flock in as they have done today, the first day of the meeting should be a great success.

The arrangements of the steam-boat and rail-road companies, as arranged for the season, will provide ample accommodations. Ordinarily they leave New-York at 6¾ A. M., 9:40 A. M., 4 P. M. and 4¾ P. M, making the trip to Long Branch in about an hour and fifty minutes, with corresponding trains and boats the other way. But the company, I hear, propose to run extra boats and trains if the number of passengers in any way calls for increased accommodation. The races ought to open the ball of the Long Branch season with eclat. Should it turn out otherwise the hotel-keepers have already sufficient engagements of rooms and applications to lead them to anticipate a season such as their heart loveth.

Arrival of the Irish National Band.

Among the passengers that arrived by the *Abyssinia*, yesterday, were the Irish National Band of Dublin. When the difficulty arose about the royal permission to the Grenadier and Irish Constabulary Bands, Mr. P. S. GILMORE engaged this corps. They are a fine-looking body of men, and by their accent show that with many of them the name is their only claim to Irish nationality. They were dressed in their ordinary citizens' clothes, although they have a very showy uniform of green faced with white and gold trimmings. Their cap is the regulation French peak, heavily ornamented with bullion.

The musicians are forty in number, with instruments of the reed and string variety, thus making them in reality a double band. Mr. EDWARD CLEMENTS is their director. They are very anxious that they shall not be mistaken for the Constabulary Band.

They were met at the Cunard Dock by Mr. P. S. GILMORE, who saw to the proper delivery of their baggage to the *Narragansett* steamer, and then piloted the visitors around the City on a tour of sight-seeing.

Children's Aid Society—Closing Exercises of the Night Schools.

Most of the night schools supported by the Children's Aid Society were closed at the regular time, two months ago; but the attendance at the Fifth and Fourteenth Ward Schools has been so uniformly large that they have been kept open up to yesterday, when they were closed for the Summer vacation. The closing exercises at the Fifth Ward School were held on Friday evening, in the presence of a large attendance of parents and other visitors. The programme consisted of singing, dialogues and recitations by the pupils, and addresses by Mr. ARNOLD and Mr. M. DUPUY, concluding with an abundant supply of ice-cream and cake. At the Fourteenth Ward School, in Crosby-street, the closing exercises were remarkably interesting. The pupils—hard-working boys and girls—had devoted themselves heartily to the parts assigned them for the evening, and rendered them in a manner that called forth the repeated applause of their visitors. A pleasant feature of the entertainment here was the singing of Miss THORNTON, who delighted the audience by her rendering of several popular airs. At the close of the exercises a number of the pupils were presented with certificates of good conduct and scholarship, signed by the President and Secretary of the Children's Aid Society. The schools will be reopened in October.

JOHN JOURDAN.

Monument to the Late Superintendent of Police.

Some time ago the widow of the late Superintendent of Police, JOHN JOURDAN, called on Messrs. FISHER & BIRD, the importers and manufacturers of altars, monuments, &c., at No. 97 East Houston-street, and contracted with Mr. BIRD for a magnificent monument, to be placed over the grave of her husband, in Calvary Cemetery. The price fixed on was $6,000, and Mr. BIRD agreed that the monument should be completed by the 1st of October next. Yesterday morning Herr JOSEPH GRAEF, the sculptor in the employ of Messrs. FISHER and BIRD, gave the finishing touch to his clay model of the statue of JOHN JOURDAN. As a work of art it is exquisite. The model is, and of course the statue will be, life-size. JOURDAN is represented as dressed in citizen's clothes, wearing a Spring overcoat, tight-fitting body-coat and pantaloons. The left hand is carelessly thrust into the bosom of the body-coat, one of JOURDAN'S habits during life, and the right rests on a short pillar. The stand and general pose of the figure is manly and pronounced, as befits the man, the drapery graceful and well finished. On the head of the figure the artist has evidently lavished all his care. It is perfect. The peculiar crimp of the hair, the quiet, searching expression of the face and the strange contour of the head are reproduced with Preraphaelite fidelity. It is a genuine work of art, and Messrs. FISHER & BIRD have every reason to be proud of their sculptor's handiwork. Mr. GRAEF is the sculptor who carved the exquisite altar-pieces for St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. It is expected that the monument to the late Superintendent of Police will be completed by the 1st of September next. The statue itself will be wrought from the finest Carrara marble. The pedestal on which it will rest will be of the best Quincy granite, elaborately molded and groined, and having on its friezes bronzes, wreaths and crosses of immortelles. The inscription will be simply "JOHN JOURDAN."

Personal.

Attorney-General Geo. C. Bates, of Utah, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. F. A. Starring, of Washington; Gen. D. Ward, of Cincinnati; Col. J. M. Van Buskirk, of Pennsylvania; Gen. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, and Col. J. S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator H. L. Swords, of New-Orleans; Gen. James M. Scovil, of New-Jersey; Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, and Col. Geo. B. Bissell, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Adell, of the United States Army, is at the St. Germain Hotel. Gen. Geo. Reed, of the United States Army, and Rev. W. W. Keep, of Memphis, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Congressman Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, and H. F. Sweetser, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. Henry Stoorm, of Long Island, is at the St. Germain Hotel.

THOMAS' GALLERY AND SALOON will be opened Wednesday evening, July 3, at No. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.—*Advertisement*.

ANOTHER LAUGHING GAS CORRECTION.—Dr. HASBROUCK, now at No. 956 Broadway, has extracted teeth for the Colton Dental Association for nearly three years, and is the only "Doctor" that has been employed at Cooper Institute in seven years, not excepting "Mr." G. Q. COLTON himself.—*Advertisement*.

The clear, ruddy glow of health is given to the complexion by using BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement*.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race.

The Ice King Refrigerator.—No. 23 West 23d-st. New-York, June 26, 1872.—H. M. Diggins, Esq., Dear Sir: The Ice King Refrigerator which I purchased of you on the 15th of May, I have given a thorough trial, and am pleased to say it has proven entirely satisfactory in every way. I can fully indorse all you say in regard to it, and believe it to be the best Refrigerator in the market.
Yours, &c. DR. S. A. MAIN.
[PARTICULARS SEE UNDER FURNITURE.]

Buy the Halford Leicestershire Table-Sauce. It is by far the best. Let no grocer who has an overstock of poor imported sauces sell you something which has no other merit than that it was put up in England.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates bad effects of salt water on the hair. Sold everywhere.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat, (Atlantic Flour-mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is the perfection of food for this hot weather. For sale at the Mills and by grocers generally.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Every Druggist Sells Perry's Improved COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. The skin medicine of the age.

All Druggists Sell Perry's Moth and FRECKLE LOTION, because it is reliable.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HUYLER—WOOD.—At Rock Ridge Chapel, Jersey City Heights, June 26, by Rev. Henry Baker, ASHER IRVING HUYLER, of Tenafly, to EMMA COE WOOD, adopted daughter of Hon. William H. Wood, of Jersey City.

FISCHER—WHITE.—On Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Henry Baker, CHARLES E. FISCHER to Mrs. KATE A. WHITE, all of Jersey City Heights.

DIED.

BELL.—At Washington Heights, June 28, inst., JARED CHURCHILL, infant son of J. Weed and Harriet T. Bell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the house, 152d-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 2¼ P. M.

FOWLER.—At Newtown, Long Island, June 28, JACOB DAY FOWLER, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, on Sunday, June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M.

GALE.—Suddenly, at Santa Barbara, Cal., June 9, JOHN B. GALE, of late firm of Gale & Robinson, of this City.

POST.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, June 29, 1872, of paralysis, in the 67th year of his age, SIMEON S. POST, civil engineer.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Summit-av., (late Bergenwood-av.,) near Magnolia-av., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. The attendance of the friends and relatives of the family, the members of the Orders of Odd-fellows and Masons, and the members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is respectfully invited.

READ.—In Metuchen, N. J., on Saturday, June 29, Mrs. MARY A. READ, wife of Quatus M. Read.

Funeral at the house on Tuesday, July 2. Trains leave New-York at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 27, GEORGE WELLS, son of George W. and Josephine Sackett, aged 7 months and 4 days.

Services will be held at the house of the parents, No. 108½ Madison-st., on Sunday, June 30, at 4½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn on Monday morning.

SKIDMORE.—At Flushing, Long Island, June 29, 1872, GEORGE W. SKIDMORE, Jr., only child of George W. and Josephine Skidmore, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, July 2, at 3½ o'clock.

WHITING.—At Newark, N. J., Friday, June 28, WINSLOW L. WHITING, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, No. 208 Mount Pleasant-av., on Tuesday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Members of the Republican Association and Grant Club of this district are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late associate, JOSEPH SOUDER, at No. 803 Washington-st., Sunday, June 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.
GEORGE F. MERKLE,
Pres't Ninth Assembly District Republican Ass'n.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.
JAMES CUMMING,
Pres't Ninth Assembly District Grant Club.
SAM'L B. LAKE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, June 30; in the morning, subject—*Is not this the Carpenter?* In the evening—*True Liberty; A Sermon for the Coming Fourth of July.*

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Lecture in the evening by the Pastor on "*Our Ignorance of the Personal Appearance of Our Lord.*" Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

A DISCOURSE—"WHAT IS MAN"—SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3½. Convenient to down-town hotels.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—Miss JENNIE LEYS, inspirational speaker, will lecture SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; conference, 2½ P. M. The picnic of the Lyceum was postponed until MONDAY, June 8, to the same place.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. R. WILLIAMS will preach on SABBATH MORNING, in the Chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av., service commencing at 10½ A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SUNDAY, JUNE 30, this Church worships in Association Hall at 10½ A. M., and in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., at 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR will preach at both services.

BAPTISM AT THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon. Strangers made welcome.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY Services.—Holy Communion at 7½ a. m., excepting upon first Sabbath in the month. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10½ a. m. Evening prayer and Sermon at 3 p. m. Strangers are invited to all the services in this church.
N. B.—The above will be the order of services during the entire Summer.

COME AND HEAR!—THE INTERPRETER of Scripture prophecy, Bishop SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the General Judgment.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Prof. CHARLES CARROLL EVERETT, of Cambridge, will preach SUNDAY, June 30. Subject—MORNING, *The One Religion;* EVENING, *The Doctrine of Salvation.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and at 8 o'clock in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER of 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, June 30.—Rev. E. E. HALE of Boston, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. In the evening all seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal), 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACEY, Rector; Rev. F. M. SERENBEZ, German Minister. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; German service at 7½ P. M.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. DR. JOHN HALL will preach in the new Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av. and 39th-st. Services every SUNDAY at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. THIS SUNDAY, at 8 P. M., Rev. F. SCHROEDER SILL will preach.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, (free,) West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Summer services—SUNDAY, 7, 10, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Open all Summer.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av.—Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, of Indianapolis, will be installed Pastor of this Church on next SABBATH EVENING, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—Sunday-school 2 P. M.; children's meeting 3½. Public cordially invited.
W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The seats are all free, and strangers cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st. Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, after which the Church will be closed for the season.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. F. HAMBLIN will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.; seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. R. B. KELSEY, of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.: Bible-class at 2½; evening service at 8 o'clock, in lecture-room.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.—SEATS FREE. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Services for children at 3 P. M. Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Last service of the season. Subject—*Life as a Mission.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. L. S. WEED at 10½ and 7¾. Evening subject—*Christ's Ascension.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PREACHING ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, or kindred subjects, at No. 405 Grand-st., and No. 138 West 24th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Copies of the *Illustrated Bible Banner* (distributed) free.

REV. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., WILL preach in Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Dr. ADAMS') SUNDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be discontinued for the Summer.

REV. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., WILL preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. THOMSON'S,) in 24th-st., west of Broadway, and 6th-av., on SABBATH, the 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEORGE MUIR SMITH at 4 o'clock P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting in lecture-room at 7½ P. M., to which all are invited.

REV. DR. LORRIMER, OF BOSTON, will preach in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st., next to the corner of 5th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. LORRIMER, OF BOSTON, will preach in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, 46th-st.; next the corner of 5th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West 53d-st. Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. R. S. MACLAY, D. D., WILL preach at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. R. ANDREW GRIFFIN WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., *On Prophesy Connected with the Coming of Christ and a Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead.* Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av., SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLES HELD AT MOHAWK Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; also, in EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, 167 West 45th st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½, by Rev. Dr. JOS. SANDERSON. Young people's meeting 8 o'clock, evening, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Public meeting MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1872, at Greenwich Hall, corner Hudson and Christopher sts. Addresses by Col. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Gen. WM. E. PEEBLES and Hon. FRANCIS S. LAMBERT.
R. M. COLLARD, President.
WM. D. GREEN, SAMUEL DUNLAP, Secretaries.

THE WILLOW-WARE TRADE.

Extent of the Business—How Baskets are Made—Interesting Facts and Statistics.

Few people who buy baskets either for family or domestic use, stop to think of the immense amount of capital involved in this branch of trade or of the great number of persons dependent upon it for a livelihood.

It is estimated that $500,000 are annually invested in baskets and the various other articles that are made of willow and its substitutes. In some portions of this and adjacent States whole villages are engaged in the manufacture of baskets, using other growths as well as willow for these useful articles. Willow ranks first on account of its suppleness, and then follow cane, rattan, rice grass, palm leaf, cedar, white ash, oak, hickory, and even whalebone and twine enter largely into the composition of baskets, table mats, chairs, infants' carriages, fire-screens, dog-houses, bird-cages, tables, and wood boxes or racks. In Dutchtown, on Long Island, many German families work at basket-making, every member of the family contributing to its support in this way, from the child of three years to the grandfather of fourscore. In attics, cellars, basements, back rooms and shanties, the trade is carried on, and supplies a good livelihood to the hardy laborers, who crave no dainties, and enjoy good health on simple fare, living content to save until able to invest in a bit of land. In this way the humble basket-maker becomes a "boss," and employs other families to work for him. In Connecticut there is a farm called "The Willows," the property of Mrs. COLT, where many settlers from Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Norway gain a comfortable living, and enjoy the benefit of a quiet country life. During the week they toil contentedly at their trade, and on the Sabbath enjoy a recreation not to be found in our large cities, while in a cosy little chapel dedicated to their use they also find food for the soul. Nearer home we find settlements in Jersey, where the willows are grown, cut, stripped of their bark, bleached, soaked again to make them supple, and made up into those strong, durable baskets every housewife finds so essential in the domestic economy of the house. There are the square, high, flat-covered hampers for soiled clothing, then the oval basket for use in the laundry, and of very recent date comes the trunk, strong, clean, light, and secure, for the dainty muslins and immaculate shirts that must be returned from the laundry in good shape.

Sailors' Snug Harbor also supplies us with baskets made of palm leaf dexterously woven, and table-mats and knife-baskets of the same material are found to be cleanly, cheap and durable. In baskets the sailors make a great variety, but all are useful and readily purchased. Then there is a perfect valise, lined with white linen to keep the dust away from the clothing, which can be securely strapped, and is far lighter to carry on a journey than the old-time leather valise, with iron band and brace. Neat lunch-baskets of the palm leaf seem most appropriate for those excursions where simplicity is the aim. So ingeniously have the sailors made use of the palm-leaf that their products have been imitated abroad and imported to our own shores in rivalry with the home industry. Every Monday of the week the ferry-boats between New-York and Brooklyn are largely patronized by the basket-makers who live on Long Island. Not unfrequently three or four members of a family may be seen on these ferries laden with large bundles of assorted white willows, which they are conveying to their homes, to be on Saturday returned in baskets for the purchaser, who probably never gives a thought to where the willow grew, who made the basket, or how the maker lives, whether in squalid poverty, pinching want, or homely comfort. Day after day, the whole year through, the basket-maker plods his round, the willows taken home on Monday, worked at all the week, and Saturday he brings the fruits of his toil to the market by dozens or by nests, and receiving from fifty cents to $24 per dozen, and from $7 50 to $10 per nest, according to their size and style.

The appearance of a large basket-store is an interesting one, because of the diversity of forms exhibited and the multiplicity of material used in the manufacture. The supple willow and the soft palm-leaf in all their varied forms stand side by side with the farmer's basket of sturdy oak splits, hickory slips and ashen splints, cedar from the far West also contributing her fragrant wood in forming those square dainty little baskets the farmer's daughter thinks "so nice" when she goes a nutting in the Fall. Then the familiar market-basket presents itself in device as varied as the ingenuity of the maker—round, oval, square, oblong, with two covers, one opening against the other, or with one only, and frequently none at all. Fruit-baskets of every size, shape and design cluster close by the matter-of-fact market-basket, easily tempting the passer-by to spend a few pennies so that the little ones at home may have something to gather berries in; and children prize these gifts far more than parents and friends ever dream they do. How easy, when passing Fulton or Washington Markets, on his way home, might the fond father carry pleasure to his child by the purchase of one of these little baskets, and, filled with wholesome fruit, enhance that pleasure many fold, on his return to the happy home at night.

While the labor of many of our home factories keeps us well supplied with all the baskets enumerated, the importation of fancy and useful baskets reaches a large amount each year, and brings to our doors the industries of all quarters of the globe. From France, Germany, the East and West Indies, come baskets made of cane, bamboo, straw, grass, manila and enameled willow; all so ingeniously woven and in some cases so deftly commingled as to excite not only admiration but wonder. From the Island of Madeira come bamboo bird-cages, resembling the villas of the grandees, and one cage of most perfect construction was seen by the writer resembling, in all the minute detail of galleries, windows and towers, the principal church on that Island, and conveying an accurate idea of the style of architecture employed there. Champagne-baskets, for the table, are also one of the novelties produced there, as well as queer, octagon-shaped straw-baskets for ladies' work, and sandals, made of straw, to be worn while walking on the beach or bathing in the surf. For country-houses we find the pliant willow woven in a substantial manner as receptacles for wood that shall fill the grate with glowing embers, but which the tidy house-wife seeks to conceal from view until needed, to add its warmth in driving the chilling blasts of Winter from the room. Some of these are in the form of racks, with an opening at the side where the deft fingers of mother, sister or daughter may display their skill by filling in with tapestry. Of the same design are willow frames for work-tables, wall-baskets, book-racks and paper-racks, all leaving space to be filled according to the taste of the purchaser. Many of these are also completed in willow of various colors and different qualities of texture, fine, coarse and medium. Work-baskets, to be used as tables, and filled with pockets and cushions, with a close-fitting cover, vie with the delicate and snowy ash which the Indians split and resplit and then weave into baskets for the pale faces. Painted bouquets adorn some, as true to nature as the heart of the forest maiden whose skill has fashioned the splintered ash and adapted it to her fairer sisters' wants; in others, cunning compartments are designed to contain thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, and in a little nook among the cushions for needles and pins there is a cup for the thimble so that it is an easy matter to find all the requisites that pertain to sewing. Many of these white-ash baskets are also made by the Shakers at Nebanon, N. Y., and find a ready market in all parts of the country. Willow is, however, best adapted for the baskets which ladies find so useful when "out shopping;" these are mostly imported, made of white willow and then covered with a black varnish that endures as long as the basket. Then, too, the wants of the old ladies are remembered, for we find a basket in which they may carry their clean starched caps, when they "go a visiting;" and besides there are long round baskets with handles for their knitting, in which is much handier than putting a great ball of yarn and a bristling bunch of knitting needles in their pockets, as our grandmothers were wont to do. Since Mother Eve discovered the necessity of dress it would seem that the wants of the ladies increase in a ratio commensurate with the discoveries of the age; not only have they work-baskets, market-baskets, shopping-baskets, knitting-baskets, cap-baskets and clothes-baskets, but baby-baskets, too, in which baby's clothes are laid ready to be put on when bathed in the morning, and woe be to that unlucky individual who dares appropriate baby's basket for any other use. France sends us a dainty toilet table for the baby of light, pliant willow, draped with snowy curtains of lace, with pale blue silk beneath, and, with the table, a cradle of willow boughs, where royalty might sleep undisturbed, so white, perfect and evenly woven is the miniature bedstead; and when baby grows big enough to scorn the cradle, we find a frame of stout willow to stand her in until she is able to walk, and then a low willow chair with a stand in front for the toys her baby fingers are capable of holding, surely a willow rattle among them, and then a carriage of willow, and a high chair to seat her at the table; and, when she is big enough, there will be a willow carriage so that she can take her dolly "a riding." The devices in willow-ware well deserve the consideration of the curious, for not only are the articles enumerated to be procured in great variety, but Germany being a country of knitting and crochet work the devices for containing the wools, silks, cottons and needles employed in these graceful occupations are almost as numerous as the designs they elaborate. Baskets round and barrel-shaped, oval and flat, oblong and pointed, opening at the end, in the middle and at the side, for all lengths of knitting-needles and any sized ball of yarn or worsted, are used in Germany and imported also. There was a number in one house representing fish, crabs and ducks; some were exquisitely embroidered in bright colors, while others were made of mixed willow, rattan and whale-bone. Cane is used extensively in the manufacture of chairs, tables, settees, cradles, clothes-hampers and baby carriages, but is usually classed as willow-ware. We noticed a table from India as unique in design and as elaborate in workmanship as those made of the finest woods. Settees and sofas, large easy chairs, and rustic seats for the cottage and the garden are made in sets to match with the tables, and are substantial too. Some of the chairs are luxurious and capacious, the arms forming a desk at either side, which may be used while reading or writing. In these chairs we may lean back, and while "napping" dream of the sunny banks where the willows grow, or of far off India where the swarthy natives collect the pliant bamboo and weave it into useful and ornamental shapes. The bamboo split into innumerable fine threads has been woven into a hammock, but we fancy the repose to be found in so hard a bed rather undesirable. One of the uses to which the willow is sometimes put is not so poetical as those described above, but may be considered of equal utility—that of a "rod of correction" for obstreperous youth. And apropos of this, an old legend tells us that "when the persecutors of the God-man would scourge Him, they plaited scourges of the willow, a flexible, pliant, tough bough that would bend, but not break; a tree whose slender branches towered heavenward; and laying these scourges upon His shoulders, they gave Him many thousand strokes, and ceased not for shame, but the noble tree bowed down at the first stroke, and ever since has bent its swaying tendrils with shame and sorrow to the earth, and thus arose the name of 'weeping willow.'" Be the story true or false, the willow still droops, and may be seen in many of the burial-places of the dead, swaying its soft green branches above the sod, and sheltering the grave of some one tenderly loved in life and gently guarded in death by those who often seek the willow's shade to mourn the departed. Not only are the boughs of the willow useful, but the roots also serve an excellent purpose, interlacing themselves in the earth and forming a netted barrier upon the banks of the streams, thus preventing the Spring freshets from overflowing the banks and inundating the land. When and where the willow was first brought into requisition for baskets we have no particular data, but that baskets are as ancient as Christianity itself we know, for when the multitudes had been fed upon the mount the fragments filled twelve baskets; whether or not the baskets were willow we have no authentic information. In our time basket-making has reached a degree of perfection never before attained, the trade in New-York representing the products of every part of the world, and presenting a variety unequaled in beauty, diversity of design, and superiority of finish.

Business in the United States Courts—Criminal and Bankruptcy Cases.

Judge SHIPMAN sat on the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for the disposal of criminal business.

The attachment taken out by the District-Attorney to punish Mr. BELL, lawyer, for contempt of Court, was taken up. Mr. BELL has been directed to appear before the Grand Jury and produce certain letters addressed to his client, a man named POLLOCK, who was indicted for fraudulently importing linen, but he had refused so to do, and the attachment was taken out against him. The Court refused to grant the order sought for.

LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, who was found guilty of having counterfeit plates in his possession, was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for six months. FREDERICK GOODAL, convicted of selling and attempting to sell, washed or counterfeit revenue stamps, was sentenced to two years and six month's imprisonment.

Upon the demurrer to the indictment in the case of ROSEFIELD, charged with perjury, the Judge overruled the demurrer and fixed the prisoner's bail at $5,000. The application was made on the omission of the word "knowingly" in the indictment, and while the Court would not tolerate willful negligence on the part of the District-Attorney's office, it would not consider such an omission rendered the indictment void.

WM. H. WIEGEL, who has been indicted for perjury in the Tilden-Butler suit, appeared before Judge SHIPMAN, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and stated that he had been unsuccessful in trying to procure bail in this City, but if allowed to return to Baltimore he could get any amount. The District-Attorney did not object, and permission was given him to go to Baltimore on condition that he returns on the 16th of July.

During the two weeks ending yesterday, NORMAN W. KINGSLEY and JOHN F. SCHRODER have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy; Runyon W. Martin, Jr., Howard A. Martin, Ignatius A. Whelan, Julius Blumenthal, Alfred Welde, Wm. B. Fiske, C. D. Lawrence, Charles J. Francke, F. Francke, Rudolph Nathan, Gustav Benhardy, John J. Madden, and Walter Blundell have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and Moses Sternheimer, Joseph W. Rebt, Henry S. Laszinsky, and Alvah Blaisdell have received discharges in bankruptcy.

Free Tea and Coffee—Large Quantities to Be Taken From Bond.

For some time past the Custom-house officers of the Warehouse Division, Deputy Collector JAMES in charge, and other officials having to do with the withdrawal of goods, have been busy preparing for the press of business which will occur on and after to-morrow, the 1st of July, when the provisions of the new Tariff law go into effect, and tea and coffee are placed upon the free list.

In anticipation of the renewed demand for these articles, which is expected to occur, importers have been receiving large quantities, and these have been kept in bond ready for withdrawal on the first prox. Some of the Custom-house clerks have been employed daily long after the usual office hours, in preparing the preliminary papers or permits for the heavy withdrawals to be made. Yesterday afternoon the number of half-chests of tea in bond at this port, was about 912,000. It is estimated that about 400,000 of these will be ready for withdrawal tomorrow morning, when the Custom-house will be opened for business at 7 o'clock.

The Missing Vicar-General Discovered.

Rev. Dr. NELLIGAN, Vicar-General of Nassau, N. P., whose sudden disappearance excited some anxiety in Brooklyn a few days since, has been discovered alive and well at McCaffrey's Hotel, Rockaway. No explanation has yet been given of his absence.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 29.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..120⅝	$1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..112¼
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..118⅝	25,000 do..........112⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..111⅞	10,000 do..........112⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, C...b3.115	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Quicksilver........ 41¾	200 Erie Railway...... 55⅞
200 do........ 41¾	200 do........ 56⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 52¾	200 do........ 56¼
400 do........ 52¾	100 do........ 56⅛
300 do........ 52⅞	300 do........ 56⅜
200 Lake Shore...... 96⅞	700 do.......s3. 56⅜
200 Western Union.... 75⅛	300 do........ 56⅜
100 do........b3. 75⅛	500 do........ 56⅝
100 do........ 75⅛	1000 do........ 56
500 Pacific Mail...... 73⅛	100 do........ 56⅛
600 do........c. 73⅛	100 do.......s3. 56⅛
100 U. Pacific.......b3. 37⅛	900 do........ 56⅜
200 North-western..... 73⅛	200 do........c. 56⅜
300 do........ 73	500 do........ 56⅜
100 do........s3. 72⅞	500 do........ 56⅜
200 do.......b60. 73⅛	400 O. & Miss....... 46⅜
600 do........ 73	1800 do........ 46½
300 Rock Island...... 111	400 do.......s3. 46⅜
100 do.......b3. 111	900 do........ 46⅛
300 B., H. & E.....b.c. 8⅛	100 C., C. & I. C......c. 35⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

2,000 Tenn. 6s, Old... 74⅛	200 Quick Pref...b3. 52⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, New... 74⅛	300 do.......b10. 52⅜
20,000 Ark. 7s, issued to Cen. R. R... 71¾	300 do........ 52
	100 W. Un. Tel....b.c. 75
5,000 do........ 72¼	200 L.S.& M.So.Sc.b.c. 93⅛
3,000 do........ 75	100 U. Pa. R.R.b.c. s3. 37⅞
2,000 do........ 76⅛	500 P.M.S.S.Co..b.c.c. 73⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, New,	100 do........ 73⅛
Jan. & July........ 29½	600 do........ 73
2,000 Erie 3d......... 99¾	500 do........c. 73
15,000 Un. Pacific 1st.. 94⅛	60 L. S. & M. So..... 96⅝
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt.. 81¾	600 do.......s3. 96⅝
3,000 do........ 81⅞	200 do......b.c.c. 96⅝
10,000 do.......b3. 81⅞	300 do.......s3. 96⅝
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 95⅛	700 do.......b3. 96⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 92	400 do........ 96¾
5,000 Un.Pac. 10s, In. 87⅞	1100 do........ 96⅝
4,000 do........ 8[illegible]	100 do.......b3. 96⅞
1,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.104⅛	500 do........ 96⅞
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.107⅛	14 Panama......... 113
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st.106½	16 Cle. & Pitts.. G'd... 91⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 87⅞	200 Chi.&N.W.b.c.b3. 73
6,000 Mil. & St. P.,	200 do.......s3. 72⅞
Iowa Div....... 90¾	100 do.......b3. 73
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 91⅛	100 do........ 72⅞
1,000 do........ 91¾	100 Ch.&N.W.Pf.b.c. 90⅛
30,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 42⅜	200 Ch. & R. I.....b.c.111
4,000 C. F. & M. 1st... 86⅛	200 do........111⅛
100 Con. Coal....... 44⅜	200 do........111⅛
10 Del. & H. Canal..121	100 do.......b3.111⅛
100 Quick. M. Co..... 41¾	50 N. J. Cen. Sc.....104⅜
100 do.......b.c. 41⅛	20 Del., L. & West....108
100 U. S. Ex.....b.c.s3. 87⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 75⅛
100 Erie R.......b60. 56⅝	100 H. & St. Jo.....b3. 41
100 do.......s30. 55⅞	100 do.......b.c.c. 40¾
300 do........ 56⅛	400 M., Kan. & T..... 42
200 do........ 56⅜	1500 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 46⅜
1100 do........ 56⅛	600 do.......b3. 46⅝
300 do........ 56	100 C.,C.& I.C..b.c. s3. 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 56	300 do........ 35⅜
100 do........ 56⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$13,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64, c..........114⅛	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..118⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 U. S. Ex.......s3. 87⅛	400 North-western..... 72⅞
100 Am. M. U. Ex..s3. 74	100 do.......s3. 73
200 Erie R.........c. 56⅛	200 do.......b3. 73
500 Lake Shore.....b3. 96⅞	100 Ohio and Miss.... 46⅜
400 do........ 96⅞	500 do........ 46⅜
600 Union Pac.....b3. 37⅞	100 Pacific Mail...... 73⅛
200 do........ 38	100 do........ 73⅛
100 do........ 37⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 W.U.Tel..b.c..b3. 75⅛	200 Lake S. & M. So., bet. call.......b3. 96⅞
100 Quicksilver Min.. 41¾	
100 Consol. Coal...... 44⅜	100 L. S.& M.So.Scrip. 93⅛
5 Adams Ex......... 96¾	100 Chic. & N. W..... 73⅛
5 Am. M. U. Ex...... 73½	200 do..b. c...s3. 73
100 do........ 74	100 C. & N.W.Pf..b. c. 90⅛
100 Pac.Mail..b.c..b3. 73⅛	600 Del., L. & W......107⅛
200 N.Y. Cen. & Hud., bet. call.......s3. 97½	100 Mil. & St. Paul..... 53⅜
	100 do........ 53⅜
300 Erie R...bet. call. 56⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C..s3. 35⅜
250 Ill. Central........137	100 Miss.,Kan. & T.R. 41⅞

SATURDAY, June 29—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon comes all right after the apparent discrepancies of last week. The Loans fall back $3,804,000. The gain in Gold Notes is $2,283,500, and in Greenbacks $1,022,000. The Deposits go up $3,456,900. The general movement, over the required 25 ₱ cent. Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation, is $2,413,250 stronger than on the previous return. Money closes 4@5 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on call loan, and 5 to 7 ₱ cent. on Mercantile discounts and time loans on Stock collateral. The Export of American Gold Coin for the week is $2,642,000; other Specie, $558,000; total, $3,200,000.

The Stock market of the day was generally firm on a moderate business. The attendance in the Hall of the Exchange, as usual on a hot Saturday, was comparatively thin. After the Second Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. Exchange on London closed firm at 110 ₱ cent. 60 days, and the sales of Gold were at 113¾@113⅞@113¾ ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅜
American Gold	113⅞	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
North-west Common	72⅞	73
Pacific Mail	73	73⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	77¾
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53½
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	75	75
Erie	54⅝	55⅛
Union Pacific	37¾	37⅛
Lake Shore	96⅝	96¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	35½	35⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41¾	41¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

Gold receipts	$724 359 65
Gold payments	1,397,803 26
Gold balance	45,678,953 06
Currency receipts	510,099 54
Currency payments	1,253,624 50
Currency balance	9,158,263 93
Customs	182,000 00

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in June was as follows:

May 31, 1872, by balance		$61,201,766 11
Receipts during the month—		
On account of customs	$7,463,681 52	
On account of gold notes	9,356,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	414,615 55	
On account of Three Per Cent. Certificates	5,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	1[illegible]58,046 30	
On account of transfers	9,877,262 23	
On account of patent fees	2,450 29	
On account of miscellaneous	11,70[illegible]5,017 51	
On account of disbursing accounts	8,99[illegible],083 31	
On account of Assay office	112,332 23	
On account of interest accounts, viz.: In coin	2,303,[illegible]35 86	—50,388,824 71
Total		$111,59[illegible],590 82
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$31,215,41[illegible]6 97	
Post-office drafts	6[illegible]5,07[illegible]5 59	
Disbursing accounts	13,571,415 29	
Assay office	157,945 54	
Interest accounts, viz.—In coin	2,303,835 16	—$47,933,689 25
Balance		$63,656,901 57
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$47,334,011 65	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	14,158,247 53	
Balance to credit Assay office	2,164,642 39	—$63,656,901 57
Receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1872		$7,463,681 52
Receipts for Customs in the month of June, 1871		10,676,314 54
Decrease June, 1872		$3,212,633 02

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	126	126½
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	122	122¼
Lehigh Valley	59¼	....
Catawissa Preferred	45¼	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	44
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

The Atlantic and Pacific Company have leased the Missouri Pacific Road, the Eastern trunk of the Atlantic and Pacific line from St. Louis to the Pacific Road. The Missouri Pacific is a flourishing property, with a moderate debt, and a Capital of $3,600,000, which, under the lease, is to be doubled to $7,200,000. Upon this an Interest of Five ₱ cent. is to be paid the first year; Six ₱ cent. per annum for two years thereafter, and Seven ₱ cent. perpetually after these three years. The old stock is quoted 105@108 ₱ cent., equal to 52½@54 ₱ cent. when the Capital is doubled.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. advertise to pay the July Interest for the Fort Wayne Road, First and Second Mortgages; for the Dayton and Michigan; for the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago; for the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati; for the Alleghany Valley; for the Cities of Alleghany, Wheeling, Terre Haute and Shawneetown; for the towns of Marietta and Harmer; for Jackson and Washington Counties, Ohio; for Saline and Shawnee Counties, Kansas; for Richmond Indiana Gas Company; for the Massillon and Cleveland Road; for the Grand Rapids Road; for the Poughkeepsie and Easton Road, and for the Indianapolis Water-works.

The Rome and Watertown Road will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* at the Mercantile Bank, July 15.

The Park Bank will pay the July Interest for the California Pacific Road.

Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-street, advertise, on private sale, the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Road, soon to pass under lease to the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable July 8.

The Dry Goods Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.*, payable July 10.

The Fifth National Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.*, payable July 1.

Mr. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway, will pay the July Interest of the Cairo and Fulton Road.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company declare their usual Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,496,697.

A correspondent sends us the following in regard to the security of private letter-boxes:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent circular of Postmaster-General CRESWELL relative to letter-boxes is now followed by a very urgent appeal from our Postmaster at New-York, explaining more fully the great necessity of their adoption. Those who have already accepted the admirable letter-box and plate affixed by Mr. EDWARD COFFEY, of No. 299 Broadway, attest to its comfort and convenience. Now that this excellent reform is coming so generally into favor, we have every means of securing perfect safety to mail matter and more frequent and prompt deliveries. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

The Loafer and Free-Lunch Men.

The loafers and free-lunch men are dressed in varied guise, but where they manage to procure their wardrobe is shrouded in mystery. In point of fact, it is exceedingly difficult to discover how they succeed so admirably in eking out existence at all. They toil not, neither do they spin, yet they "get along;" though, to be sure, they generally come in at the tail end of the fashions. They do not, as a general thing, cut anybody except bores. The knife is very seldom brought into requisition except for the purpose of splitting a pig's head at a lunch-table. But it is amusing to watch the movements of one of this class at that time of the day when his fellow-lunch fiends dive into saloons and rum-cellars to partake of smoking soups and suspicious-looking "beef," at which they tug and pull with fearful voracity. One of these will quietly enter a bar-room and patiently bide his time till he happens to see an expected friend saunter in; alone or in company, he does not care. He then, in an off-hand way, glances at the day's paper (which he never purchases) and indulges in loose gossip, spiced with blasphemy, without which he never could by any means pretend to "smartness." A few persons approach the bar-tender, and the lunch-man approaches the dishes. A stray acquaintance loiters round to take a drink, and "chummy" (alias luncher) pokes his nose into the conversation and talks of everything and everybody, curses his luck, (a convenient term nowadays for laziness,) and then wishes a war would break out, though the coward would be the last to smell powder. He is profuse in his boasting. He is lavish of praise toward all disturbers of law and order, because he knows that tipplers belong to that class, and "set 'em up again" is sure to be the word when "tall talk" is indulged in by such characters. Should this inexplicable lunch-fiend not happen to be called to drink, he devours whatever he can, and, while the bar-tender is occupied, tries to escape unnoticed. Thus he thrives on his low craft; and yet, withal, he leads a wretched life of mean dependence, with ability to do better, if that ability were properly directed. He will lounge for hours around the street-corner—and, to do him justice, he will say a thousand witty things and speak sensibly on a thousand topics; he will often entertain sound political views, and give solid reason for the faith that is in him, and manifest an amount of perception and shrewd sense which would procure for him a decent living, if he only managed to dispense his knowledge through the proper channels and in the proper manner. But no; he would rather loaf, borrow or beg from week's end to week's end, till theft finally, in the phrase of his class, "winds him up," and the penitentiary gives him a home and a shelter from perhaps a darker fate.

This is no mere sketch of the imagination. It is the simple and unvarnished truth.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police arrested 1,920 persons in this City during last week.

There were reported last week 769 deaths, 367 births and 144 marriages, showing the large increase of 128 deaths over the previous week. This increase was caused by mortality among infants, and by diarrheal diseases incident to the hot weather. There were 21 deaths from small-pox, being 2 more than the previous week, but the cases of this disease decreased from 77 to 41.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 28 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $19,350; amount of insurance, $279,500. Of these fires but 3 were caused by carelessness, 6 by foul chimneys, 5 by fireworks, 6 by explosion of kerosene and liquid-gas lamps, 3 by spontaneous combustion, 1 by ignition of vapor from petroleum, and the rest from a variety of accidental causes.

Judge Dowling Off for Europe.

Justice JOSEPH DOWLING, of the Tombs Police Court, was to have sailed for Europe in the steamer *Egypt* yesterday, but the steamer being unavoidably detained, the Justice will not sail until today. His projected tour will be a private one, and, unlike the last occasion of the kind, no steamers crowded with friends will accompany him down the Bay. His pleasure tour, for such it will be, will last five weeks, and he will return to New-York in the same vessel, to resume his labors on the Bench.

ROBBERIES IN THE CITY.

Arrest of Pickpockets—Highway Robbers and Emigrant Swindlers.

ELLEN JOSEPHS, a woman of abandoned character, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday by Alderman COMAN, for stealing a gold watch and chain, value $185, from WILLIAM H. MERRICK, of No. 300 Grand-street, on Friday night.

While walking through Mott-street early yesterday morning, JAMES CAMPBELL, of No. 105 Bayard-street, had his watch, value $30, snatched out of his pocket by JOHN LYNCH, eighteen years old, residing at No. 8 Elizabeth-street, who was arrested while running away by Detective BRENNAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct. LYNCH, on being arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, was held for trial.

Mr. ROBERT D. BRONSON, a resident of Richmond, Va., at present stopping at No. 9 East Twelfth-street, got on a Grand-street car early yesterday morning, and, being unacquainted with the City, rode in the car beyond its destination, until he discovered himself at the Grand-street Ferry. Sitting next to him in the car was JAMES REID, an ex-driver of the Grand-street road. Mr. BRONSON asked him whether he would not be kind enough to show him the way to Broadway. REID said yes, and as soon as they were thirty feet from the car, knocked Mr. BRONSON down and snatched his gold lever, value $200, from his pocket. He was pursued and captured, with the watch in his possession, by Roundsman CRONIM, of the Thirteenth Precinct. On being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market, yesterday, REID was held for trial in default of $10,000 bail.

When CHARLES W. MOORE, the noted emigrant swindler, now under sentence of imprisonment in Sing Sing, kept his spider's den at No. 148 Liberty-street, a man of fine presence, named JACOB LEVI, kept a similar establishment in West-street. LEVI, who is a German Jew, and wealthy, is one of the foremost of emigrant swindlers. On the 15th of last August LEVI went and met the inbound train from the West at Philadelphia Railroad Depot in Jersey City. He formed the acquaintance of a poor German named ALOIS GRIESHABER, and asked him where he was going to. GRIESHABER said, "to Hamburg." "Why," said LEVI, "I am going there too. I have $1,000; how much have you got?" The unsuspecting emigrant said he had $545. "We must have the money changed into notes," said LEVI, "come with me." So he brought GRIESHABER to CHARLEY MOORE'S den in Liberty-street, and GRIESHABER bought a passage ticket. There were two men said to be clerks in the place, and they put what seemed to be GRIESHABER'S change in German money into a large envelope and sewed it up in his waistcoat. GRIESHABER was taken to the steamer by LEVI, and sailed in her. On arriving at Hamburg he opened the envelope and found that it contained but $9. Three weeks ago he returned here and told his sad story to Capt. LEARY of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who paid his board, in a respectable hotel. Yesterday morning Capt. LEARY arrested LEVI in South-street, and on bringing him before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, he was committed for trial. There is another warrant against LEVI, for having robbed of $1,000 in a precisely similar manner, a German emigrant named JOSEPH RAUTH, who is now a pauper in the Almshouse on Ward's Island.

Old BOB NEILL, one of the most ancient of pocket-book droppers, was detected plying his nefarious vocation in West-street yesterday, and arrested by Capt. LEARY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. He was committed at the Tombs.

FREDERICK BRINDEL, a coach-driver, was last evening committed by Justice LEDWITH on a charge of having picked the pocket of FRANCIS SMALL of $12.

While GEORGE MILLER, of No. 69 King-street, was lying on a bed in a back room of his residence, asleep, yesterday morning, GEORGE QUINN and TERRENCE CONNOLLY entered the room, and having robbed him of what he had about his person, commenced to throw articles out of the window. MILLER was awakened by the noise, and secured the thieves, who were committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH.

A New Deputy Naval Officer in Place of Major Haggerty.

Naval Officer LAFLIN yesterday appointed WM. A. JONES to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major JAMES HAGGERTY. Mr. JONES for some years has been employed in the office of the Naval Officer, having been appointed by Gen. MERRITT, during his incumbency, from the St. Lawrence District. He has lately occupied the position of entry clerk being the one longest in that position in the office. This latter fact probably influenced the appointment.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, JULY 1, GREAT BARGAINS IN PLAIN, COLORED, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS, PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, BEFORE TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PIQUE, LAWN AND LINEN SUITS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &C., &C. ALSO, STRAW HATS, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES, INCLUDING THE POPULAR BLADE O' GRASS HAT, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE OF IRON GRENADINES. Warranted Pure Silk and Wool. 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents. FORMER PRICE 90 cents, $1, and $1 50. 8-4 wide, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75. FORMER PRICE $2 50, $3 and $3 50. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH, NEW DESIGN French Beveled Billiard Tables, Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS. No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co. have made arrangements, under SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, to execute Dress-Making AND Millinery Orders AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE, *equal, if not superior, to the highest style of Parisian art.* BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Will offer MONDAY, July 1, Extraordinary Bargains in READY-MADE SILK, POPLIN, MOHAIR, ORGANDIE, LAWN, and LINEN DRESSES, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR and PIQUE SUITS. BOYS' SUITS, very handsome. LEGHORN, CHIP, STRAW, and PALMETTO HATS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, At greatly reduced prices. SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES. LACE GOODS in every variety. EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES. CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and every description of House-Furnishing Goods, PRIOR TO CLOSING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY. Please call and examine. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EHRICH'S. GREAT CLEARING SALE. EVERYTHING REDUCED IN PRICE PREPARATORY TO MAKING GREAT ALTERATIONS. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE STRAW, LEGHORN AND NEAPOLITAN HATS, AT LESS THAN COST. Misses' fine Leghorn Hats reduced to $1 and $1 25. Ladies' fine Leghorn Hats reduced to $1 50, worth $2 50. Ladies' extra fine Leghorn Hats reduced to $2, worth $3 50. Over 5,000 Misses' Brown School Hats and Sundowns, reduced to 25c. Dolly Varden Hats in fine white or mixed Straw, reduced to 35c., worth 75c. INFANTS' HATS, in every style, all reduced to less than cost. CALL AND EXAMINE. HATS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Bargains in finely TRIMMED BONNETS and ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES, &C., ALL GREATLY REDUCED. Black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, warranted all Silk, full 5½ inches wide, at 32c. Black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, full 6 inches wide, at 70c. per yard. BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. PREMISES TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED. Entire stock to be offered WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. REAL GUIPURE AND THREAD LACES, At less than wholesale prices. We call especial attention to our stock of LADIES' SUITS, CORSETS, AND UNDER-GARMENTS, Which we offer at an immense reduction. Special Bargains in HOSIERY, PARASOLS, FANCY JEWELRY, LEATHER BELTS, SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, ETC. THE TRADE SUPPLIED, In any quantity, at much less than down-town jobbers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices. Bargains in every department on account of alterations, at EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION. 287 and 289 8th-av., near 24th-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR, Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer, like others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition and in actual operation and for sale by the THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, under the Sturtevant House. CALL AND SEE IT.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.] B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham Street. FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. ☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON & CO., 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner Canal-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, A FURnished cottage, with good-sized garden, ten minutes from Clifton Landing, situated on Jennings-lane, near New-York-av.: can be had for the summer or the year. Apply to WM. MACGEORGE, No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE to let, near Mansion, on Chelsea-av., 500 feet from sea; all conveniences; will let low to good tenant. Apply to the owner, AUGUSTUS A. LEVEY, No. 184 William-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET OR lease, a new house, half a mile from depot, with every convenience for a family of six or eight. Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN APARTMENT, AT A MODerate rent, for a middle-aged lady; Ninth Ward preferred. Address, stating terms, ROOM, Post-office box No. 1,008.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PRESTON, Auctioneer. BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. PERTH AMBOY, THE GREAT RAILROAD CENTRE OF NEW-JERSEY. 300 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION MONDAY, JULY 1. NOT FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION. No town suburban to New-York offers better inducements to those desiring homes. Situated on Raritan Bay, where the Arthen Kull and Raritan River enter the same, on high ground, with commanding water and landscape views; free from all malarious diseases, one hour from the City by railroad or steam-boat, and with a present and prospective railroad communication with different sections of the country unequaled by any point within fifty miles of New-York City. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 10½ A. M., on day of sale, stopping at Market-st., Newark, Elizabeth, Linden, Rahway and Woodbridge. For maps and free passes apply to R. T. ARNOLD, No. 98 Liberty-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY NEAR HAMILTON FERRY. TUESDAY, JULY 2, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, premises Nos. 26 and 28 Coles-st., near Hamilton-av., size 50x100 feet. There are four houses (three brick) all in fine order, renting for over $1,400 per annum; distance quarter of a mile from ferry; half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, REAL ESTATE, No. 8 Pine-st.

$8,500 FOR TWO LOTS, NEAR Central Park, between 6th and St. Nicholas avs. Also, several choice lots on 115th and 116th sts., between 5th and 7th avs. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A.—BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK and Grand Boulevard, south of 100th-st.—Ten full Lots for sale very low; also, Boulevard and 8th-av. parcels. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—GRAND BOULEVARD AT 72D-ST. and 10th-av. junction, fronting that superb plaza, two full lots at a decided bargain; cellars excavated. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

ADJOINING MADISON-AV.—THREE building lots for sale low; excavated; 58th-st., 150 feet east of Madison-av. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired. EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000. Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale or to rent, furnished; neighborhood unexceptionable; terms liberal: a decided bargain: family going abroad; brokers excluded. H. H. CHILDS, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WEST BOILING SPRING LAND ASSOCIATION.—The safest and most profitable investment is real estate. This is proved by the success of the numerous land associations around New-York. This Association offers greater inducements to its members than any organized up to the present time. A delightful, healthy and accessible location. An abundance of the purest water, excellent means of communication and good schools. It is the first station on the Erie Railroad, and is bounded on one side by Rutherford Park and on the other side by Carlstadt. It lies nine miles west of New-York and six miles south of Paterson, between two railroad stations, eight minutes' walk from first station and five minutes' from the other. Trains run every hour. The soil is the best in the neighborhood for agricultural and horticultural purposes. No taxes and no assessments for five years. Streets have been laid out in the very best manner; pumps provided and large shade-trees transplanted, and everything will be kept in order at the expense of the present owners during that time. Lots reserved for school purposes. Liberal inducements to the first twenty who build. The second meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1872, at 8 P. M., at Carl Vath's Harmonia Club-house, No. 100 Prince-st., for the purpose of receiving members and adopting a constitution. For maps, prospectus and subscriptions apply to EDWARD RICHARD, No. 49 Nassau-st., or F. A. GUNZ, No. 35 Beekman-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"WESTCHESTER COUNTY." Five beautiful Swiss cottages, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half mile's frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

COUNTRY HOMES AT WASHINGTONville, Orange County, N. Y.—A fine country residence of modern style, new barn and out-buildings, with about two acres of land. A beautiful cottage house—A French roof house, large and delightfully located. A dwelling on Main-st., suitable for dwelling or for business purposes either. The above are located in one of the most beautiful villages of this State, about two hours' ride from New-York City, in a region unsurpassed for its healthfulness and the beauty of its scenery. Can be purchased at a bargain. Also a desirable country residence, with eight acres of land, five minutes' walk from Bethlehem Church. For further particulars apply to ALLEN H. STILL, Blooming Grove, New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH twenty acres of land, in the splendid village of Flushing, Long Island; fine view of the bay; good for speculation purposes, having streets and avenues on all sides; nothing to be compared to it on Long Island; will be sold or exchanged at a bargain. J. L. STEELE, Main-st., Flushing or JAMES NOBLE, No. 424 West 25th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, ON THE SOUND, BETWEEN Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle, about 50 acres of land for choice building sites, overlooking the Sound, first-class buildings now on the property. The whole will be sold for less than the land is worth. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, WITH furniture, for $17,000, or would be rented for $1,000 for season, a beautiful country-seat of four acres; genteel dwelling, carriage, ice and gardener's houses, all in perfect order; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, PARTIALLY FURnished, one of the most attractive places in Orange; over three acres; five minutes walk from Valley Depot. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN house, a beautiful residence in Elizabeth; house has all modern improvements: near depot; no incumbrance. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Eight-roomed cottage; large garden filled with fruit-trees and grape-vines in bearing; price, $5,500. Apply to proprietor of Englewood House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old-established hat and cap store in one of the best locations on Broadway, now doing a good business. Will be sold cheap on application to E. HALL, Agent of Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, No. 183 Broadway, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM SALOON, DOing a business of nearly a $1,000 per week; can be doubled; fitted up for the oyster business during the Winter; owner's ill-health cause for selling. Apply at No. 322 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man in a manufacturing business located out of town; will take full control or a part interest. Address for three days R. POTTER, No. 629 9th-av.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile--and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-Brokers and Auctioneers, No 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road; 99 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock: Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
For sale, below par, by
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO CITY

7 Per Cent. Water Loan Bonds.

INT. JANUARY AND JULY.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1892.

THERE IS NO OTHER INVESTMENT IN THIS MARKET BETTER SUITED FOR INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS THAN THE ABOVE BONDS, BUFFALO BEING ONE OF THE MOST FLOURISHING CITIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

FOR SALE BY
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.,
NO. 38 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 20 to July 6, 1872. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1872.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1.

A. S. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. to 1st prox., inclusive.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the first proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st prox.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from June 20 to July 1.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE INTEREST MATURING ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1872, in gold coin, free of Government tax.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 26, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York, and at the office of the Company, in Boston.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company, due on the 1st July next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, on the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was this day declared, payably on the 1st July next.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Three Dollars per Share has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The semi-annual interest payable July 1, on all classes of bonds and stock collected promptly. Old bonds and stock funded into the new consolidated bonds and scrip.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the Company's office, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, falling due the 1st day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and the coupons then also due will be paid as usual at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of June, and be reopened on the 10th day of July next.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Railroad Bonds, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 49 William-st.:

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR First Mortgage.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA First Mortgage.
NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN First Mortgage.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LITTLE ROCK, June 20, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due July 1, on Arkansas State Six per Cent. Funded Debt Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land-grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due July 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date at this office.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 27 until July 5, 1872.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent. (3½ per cent.) has this day been declared (free of tax) payable July 5.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to July 5.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-ST., CORNER WARREN, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1872, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 8, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons maturing July 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after July 1, 1872, at office of

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
B. T. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, SUN BUILDING, 166 NASSAU St., Opposite City Hall, New-York.

Interest commences on the *first of every month*, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,201,517 48.

REWARDS.

$3,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, twenty-three bonds of the Market-street Railroad of San Francisco, Cal., Nos. 4 to 16 and 54 to 63, all inclusive, each for $1,000.

The above reward will be paid for the return of said bonds, and no questions asked.

Address Box 1,430 General Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

BELMONT HALL,
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Fronts the Bay; fine salt-water Bathing; just added another Cottage with delightful Rooms (newly furnished) en suite and singly; thirty minutes from Dey-st.; near landing.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL,

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

ROYAL NIAGARA HOTEL, NIAGARA, (branch of Queen's Hotel, Toronto,) Ontario, Canada.—This new and elegant house opened for its fourth season on the 1st June. It is beautifully located in a grove at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the shore of Lake Ontario, fourteen miles from Niagara Falls and ten from St. Catharines. Railroad communication with Niagara Falls twice a day, and steam-boats leave twice daily for Toronto. The facilities for black-bass and other fishing are unsurpassed. The drives are most refreshing and the scenery beautiful, particularly so along the banks of the river and lake. Having built a large addition, and many improvements, the proprietor can confidently recommend the locality to those seeking health, comfort and pleasure for the Summer months.

THOMAS DICK, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air, no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address

J. F. FOULKE,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

OCEAN HOTEL,
(Late Continental.)
LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen; apartments can be engaged at Sturtevant House, New-York, and Clarendon, Saratoga.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.

A first-class house, newly furnished throughout; very fine location; well shade; one hour from city by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5½; from 34th-st. at 10¼, 2¼, 5½; return at 3½ and 6; fine mountain air; leave boat at third landing; terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN,
Foot of Otsego Lake,
New-York.

Fourth season opens June 1, 1872.

Application for rooms may be made until June 1 to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.

After that date to
COLEMAN & MAXWELL,
Proprietors.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.

Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Prop'r.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

MISS PARKHURST'S SUMMER Boarding House, Newburgh, N. Y.—Location on high ground overlooking the city, with river view to West Point; rooms large and airy; grounds well shaded; ten minutes' walk from the ferry and depot.

TWO AND A HALF HOURS FROM New-York, five minutes from depot; two large airy rooms; pleasant surroundings; with an earnest desire to make guests comfortable. Address Box No. 162 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—Specially arranged for families; spacious grounds, shady and retired; no bar; stages run to beach and cars. Address M. DOWNS, Long Branch.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

SEABRIGHT, LONG BRANCH LINE—Shaded grounds; large house; private family; bountiful table; City style; moderate prices; surf and still bathing, boating, &c.; elegant drives. Apply at No. 14 East 16th-st.

TERRACE HALL, RAMAPO, N. Y.—Hour and a half via Erie Railway; terms reasonable; a few rooms left. Proprietor, H. FOSTER, late Huguenot Springs.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.

D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—THE WELL-KNOWN Bainbridge cottages are open for the season. Apply on the premises for particulars.

LAWRENCE HOUSE.—CORNWALL Landing, New-York, is now open for the reception of guests.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAIDS.—IN A HOTEL AS chamber-maids, by two first-class English girls, recently arrived; good references. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WASHING, &c. — AN EXPERIENCED Laundress to go out by the day, or would do house-cleaning. Apply at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, in the country; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk; no objection to assist in garden; best references from present employer. Call or address at No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties, and has unexceptionable City references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address E. L., at carriage warerooms, 27th-st. and 5th-av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk, if required; first-class City reference from his last place. Address T. M. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED, FOR A PRODUCE EXPORT house, an Invoice Clerk, who is a smart penman and correct accountant; also, a boy for the office. Address, stating age and salary expected, Box No. 4,848, Post-office.

LAD WANTED—TO LEARN A BRANCH of the iron-business. Call at No. 28 Cliff-st., second floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. B. AYRES & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. J. B. AYRES will alone sign in liquidation.

JOHN B. AYRES.
JOHN G. DAY.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1872.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT," FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE-FOOD IN THE WORLD.

Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the

NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A.—NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. Purchasers and dealers are invited to examine the immense stock of carriages, consisting of all styles and grades of workmanship, in Repository, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., being the Largest Carriage Warerooms in the United States, and having the most general assortment, and all at reasonable prices.

Single and double harness in great variety.

Several second-hand and slightly soiled carriages, taken in trade and left by parties having no further use for them.

Old carriages taken in exchange.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION,
Office, No. 638 Broadway.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE-HORSES—Sixteen hands, six and seven years old, the property of a gentleman going to Europe; must be sold this week; can step together in 3:30; have fine style when going. Can be seen at No. 54 Lafayette-place; inquire for POWERS.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS old, fifteen hands high, warranted sound and gentle; drives in single or double harness. Can be seen at No. 234 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TOP QUEEN pony phaeton, second-hand, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS.,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

A DESIRABLE SECOND STORY front room to let, with board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location near Central Park: terms moderate. Address W., Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

TO LET—HANDSOME PARLORS, FURnished or unfurnished, with front basement and kitchen, if required; rent very low; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 55 London-terrace, (West 23d-st.)

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50 cents. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 248 WEST 21ST-ST.—BOARD; FINE accommodations on first and second floors, for gentlemen and wives; location highly respectable; well furnished; table first-class.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, No. 98 West 11th-st.; southern exposure; large closets; very pleasant to one or two gentlemen. Family private.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, SECond and third floors, handsomely furnished, to families or single gentlemen, with or without board.

ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS with all conveniences, Southern exposure, to let with or without board. Apply at 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 14 EAST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms to let, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room for two; $25 per week; also single room, $9.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—AIRY ROOMS, directly on the square, with first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, with or without board, in a respectable private family, or with a widow lady. Address, stating particulars, G. E., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with elegant mountain and water scenery, may be had at a farm-house near Croton Lake; abundance of fruit, fresh vegetables and milk; also, gunning and fishing convenient; terms for adults, $9; children and servants, $6 per week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Box No. 242 Sing Sing, N. Y.

AT MOUNTAINVILLE, ORANGE County, at a farm-house, are several rooms for boarders. It is two hours from New-York, near the depot and Post-office; milk, fruit and cream are abundant; trains from New-York several times a day; terms moderate. Address S. SHAW, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

DE GRAAF MANSION, FOREST GROVE, MORRISANIA.—Large airy rooms; bath, gas, &c.; shady grounds; location high and healthy; within one hour of City by boat or cars. Address Box No. 127, Morrisania Post-office. Reference, present guests.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD, WITH FINE SALT-water bathing, fifteen miles from City, Westchester County, on Sound; house contains all City conveniences, including gas. Apply at No. 150 West 34th-st.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 52 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE NICELY accommodated at Hughsonville, New-York; terms, $10 per week. Inquire of F. T. HOPKINS, No. 31 Water-st., New-York City, or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, New-York.

HOUSE OF REV. R. THURSTON, Stamford, Conn.; fifteen rooms; handsomely furnished; modern improvements; piano, pictures, croquet ground. Reference, Charles Burgess, No. 31 Ferry-st., City.

AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON—Good board, plenty fresh milk and vegetables, large, airy rooms, abundance of shade, stabling; terms low; a few only taken. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT JOHN SOPER'S, one mile east of Windham Centre, Catskill Mountains. Terms and description at No. 206 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE, AIRY rooms; pleasant grounds, well shaded; in the immediate vicinity of railroad depot, and two daily landings of the *Mary Powell*. Address Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

GOOD BOARD MAY BE HAD BY THREE or four persons in Prattsville, Greene County; terms, $7 per week. For references, &c., address D. P. CONINE, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson. Apply to Mrs. M. Craft, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or J. J. Angevene, Bank Republic, No. 2 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ADDRESS LEBANON House, Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

The A 1 iron English-built clipper ship
DHULEEP SINGH,
W. S. WILLIAMS, Commander,
having very superior accommodations for first-class passengers will be dispatched hence to Liverpool on or about July 6.

For passage rates, $75, apply to
J. H. SPARKS, Agent,
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

PROF. LISTER, ASTROLOGER. HAS just arrived in the City from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, and can be consulted upon all affairs of life at his residence, No. 74 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. For terms call or send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 1 and 2,
her last appearance in America for the present.
TUESDAY NIGHT MRS. OATES' FAREWELL BENEFIT.
By special request, the great hit,
PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT,
together with the roaring farce entitled
THE TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

Wednesday, July 3, the Howson English Opera Troupe, newly organized and greatly strengthened, in OFFENBACH'S GRAND DUCHESS.

Matinées on Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, JULY 1,
and until
FURTHER NOTICE,
A NEW DRAMA,
THE LAST TRUMP CARD,
produced with a
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor....................J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

When a new and brilliant programme will be presented.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EACH.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.

The forty-seventh annual exhibition now open (daytime only) will close on July 4, when all works will be returned to the owner.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The steamers SYLVAN DELL, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, during the season, and hourly and half-hourly during the day, until 8 P. M., for

ASTORIA AND HARLEM,

Landing at 11th-st. each way. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7 P. M. Passengers by these boats can visit the Government works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Park, at Astoria, Christ's Park, Carl's Park and High Bridge.

N. B.—This is the ONLY LINE that connects with the REGULAR BOATS for HIGH BRIDGE.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Fare, 15 cents.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

Steamers will leave Pier No. 28 as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK at 6:45 and 11 A. M.
JESSE HOYT and JOSEPHINE at 9:40.

Returning—Trains will leave immediately after the races are over. The Plymouth Rock will be held in readiness at Sandy Hook (except Saturday, when the Jesse Hoyt or Josephine will be substituted) to carry passengers immediately to New-York.

Tickets for the round trip, including admission to the course, $2 50, to be had at the office of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway; corner 3d-av. and 124th-st., Harlem; No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, and Pier No. 28.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Old-established line, connecting by railroads for Saratoga and the North, Buffalo and the West, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Passage only 50 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:50 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.

JNO. R. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st, near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT,
City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS,
Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

FIREWORKS.

GRAND CELEBRATION
OF THE
FOURTH OF JULY.
EXCELSIOR FIRE-WORKS,
Manufactured expressly for
PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS,
BY
DETWILLER, STREET & CO.,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Admission....................50 cents
Last week of SCHNEIDER. Fresh novelties.
JOHNNY ALLEN in his great Comic Character.
LITTLE MAC as the Monkey.
ALICE HARRISON in New songs and dances.
Boston Jubilee Quartet in Grand music.
Mlles. Sartori and Mariano in operatic gems and the CAT DUET.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday matinée.
Also,
A special matinée Fourth of July, THURSDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, July 1, 1872.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
BOBBY NEWCOMB, EDWARD KENNEDY,
CHARLES GIBBONS, JOSEPH CHEEVER,
in the new sensation drama by R. Newcomb, entitled
WON OUT.
THURSDAY, July 4, INDEPENDENCE DAY.
THREE PERFORMANCES in the Lecture-room.
Morning at 11, Afternoon at 2, Evening at 8.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

STILL SUCCESSFUL.
GEORGIA MINSTRELS,
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION, U. S. A.

An adjourned delegate meeting will be held at No. 327 Bowery, on THURSDAY, 4th July prox, at 7½ P. M.

Members of the different Protestant societies are invited to attend.

WM. McGEE, Grand Marshal.
W. J. B. ROLSTON, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

The elegant and commodious steamer ESCORT will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 5 P. M., landing at Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor the following morning. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on Friday, July 5, at 4 P. M.; Greenport, 5:30, and Orient, 6:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 5 A. M., July 6. Tickets for the round trip, $3. Meals may be had on board.

An excellent opportunity is thus afforded those desiring to escape from the noise of the City on the Fourth, and to view the unrivaled scenery of Long Island Sound. It will be a strictly family excursion, and no liquors will be sold on board.

N. B.—Excursionists from New-York may avail themselves of an excursion on the ESCORT, on the Fourth of July, to New-London, Conn., and return, by the payment of $1 in addition to the excursion ticket from New-York.

Apply on board steamer ESCORT, Pier No. 4 North River, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 2 and 3.

J. B. EDWARDS,
Commander.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
BY
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
FROM
ROOSEVELT AND GRAND ST. FERRIES,
NEW-YORK.

Excursion trains leave at 8 A. M. for Rockaway Beach, Fire Island and Patchogue; 8:40 A. M. for Rockaway Beach; 10 A. M. for Rockaway, Babylon and Islip; 10:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Rockaway and Babylon.

Returning, leave Patchogue at 3:20 P. M.; Islip at 2:05 and 3:48 P. M.; Babylon at 1:15, 2:21, 4:05 and 10 P. M.; Rockaway Beach at 1:49, 4:05, 4:44 and 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, (Good from July 3 to 5,) AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

STEAMERS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM,

For Morrisania, Harlem, Astoria and Yorkville (via 92d-st. ferry), landing at 8th, 33d and 119th sts., leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:50 A. M., 1:15 P. M., landing at 8th-st.; 3:15, 4:15 P. M., landing at 33d-st.; 5:15, 6:20, landing at 8th-st.; and 7:15 P. M., except on Saturdays. Leave Morrisania at 6:05, 7:10, 8:15 A. M., landing at 8th-st.; 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M., landing at 33d-st.; 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M., landing at 8th-st. Sunday Boats leave every hour from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. These boats land within three minutes' walk of the U. S. Submarine Excavation under the East River at Hell Gate, Astoria. Each trip connects with our own steamer at Morrisania for High Bridge.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare each way $1 25; no charge for berths.

FOURTH JULY, 30 CENTS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.—The new and first-class steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY, FORT LEE and ANSONIA will leave promptly Spring-st., at 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M., and 34th-st., ten minutes later, for FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY and SHADYSIDE. Last trip, from Fort Lee at 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. Procure tickets on the dock.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 4, East River) SUNDAY, June 30, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

PIC-NIC PARTIES CAN ENGAGE A nice grove on the Hudson River by addressing

O. D. DUDLEY,
Hastings on Hudson,
New-York.

A. A.—FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND Shadyside.—New steam-boats from Spring-st., every SUNDAY, at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 2:30, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at 34th-st. ten minutes later; and daily at 10, 2, 5 and 7 P. M. Thirty cents for the round trip.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Races commence SATURDAY, June 29, and continue TUESDAY, July 2, and July 3, 4, and 5.

To consist of heats, dashes, steeple-chases and hurdles. Races commence at 1½ P. M. each day.

HARRY BASSETT and LONGFELLOW run for the Monmouth Cup July 2.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary, Long Branch.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of the laws of 1872 will meet at the St. James Hotel, Broadway, corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to wit:

John Bryan—Claim for contract awarded for paving with Storr foundation pavement the following streets, viz.:

White-st., Broadway to West Broadway; 15th-st., 4th-av. to East River; 26th, 27th and 28th sts., 6th av. to Hudson River; 30th-st., 5th-av. to Hudson River; 40th-st., Madison-av. to Hudson River.

Contract No.
2,196—Lutz & McKim, sewer, 4th-av., 109th to 115th-st.
2,197—Lutz & McKim, sewer, 60th and 66th sts., Avenue A to 3d-av.
2,244—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 50th-st., 4th to 5th-av.
2,245—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 74th-st., 3d-av. to Avenue A.
1,874—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 63d-st., 9th to 10th-av.
1,878—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 1st-av., 36th to 61st-st.
1,876—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 79th-st., 9th to 10th-av.
2,041—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 99th-st., 8th to 11th-av.
2,218—Charles Devlin, regulating, &c., 74th-st., 1st-av. to Avenue A.
1,947—Charles Devlin, paving 54th-st., 2d-av. to East River.
1,837—Charles Devlin, paving 61st-st., 3d to 5th-av.
2,232—Charles Devlin, paving 77th-st., Madison to 5th-av.
2,243—Charles Devlin, paving 30th-st., 1st-av. to East River.
2,241—Charles Devlin, paving Broome-st., Hudson-st. to Broadway.
2,240—Charles Devlin, paving Ludlow-st., Canal to Houston-st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, }
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES, }
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JUNE 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for *stands* in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, STANDS will be LEASED for the term of *five years*, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Brilliant Opening of the July Meeting at Monmouth Park.

Three of the Finest and Fastest Contests of the Season.

Milesian, Fadladeen and Meteor Carry Off the Honors.

A Field Day for the Fielders—Great Consternation Among the Members of the Betting Ring—The Favorites Beaten—Anybody's Races.

The opening day of the Monmouth Park Races was infinitely better attended than had been expected. The knowing ones calculating that everybody would want to see the great race on Tuesday next, thought that everybody would hold back for that day, and that the numbers on the commencement would be very small. They were quite deceived, for there were no less than 6,000 persons present, of whom fully one-half came from New-York. And here was another pleasant surprise for the New-Yorkers. They feared that they would not get back to the City until very late. The contrary was the case. The majority actually arrived at Pier No. 28 North River at the same hour that the train usually leaves Fordham from the Jerome Park races. So that people got home from Long Branch earlier, although it is so remote, than from the race-course which metaphorically may be said to be under our New-York noses. The trains going to the track stopped at every station and received accessions of race-goers, especially from Long Branch, where additional carriages had to be added. Some of the passengers were delightfully oblivious of racing matters, and were possessed with the idea that Harry Bassett and Lon fellow were going to run on that day. But of the crowd that joined the excursion trains at Long Branch there was one carriage which contained a select party of gentlemen who probably had between them as much racing knowledge as America contains. They were all from the South. These were Capt. T. G. Moore, from Louisville, Ky; William M. Conner, the well known clerk of the Metairie Course, of New-Orleans; William Cottrill, of Mobile; Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Major T. M. Doswell, of Virginia; John Riddleberger, of Cincinnati; John Smith, of Covington, Ky.; W. H. Williamson, of Mobile; Col. Grigsby, of Kentucky; Mr. Bethune, of Virginia; H. P. McGrath, of Lexington, Ky.; Mr. Swigert, of Lexington; D. R. Harness, of Ohio, and several others as well known in the sporting world. These gentlemen were specially noticed because many of them do not like to send their horses to Jerome Park, while they are particularly partial to Monmouth Park.

Arrived at the ground, the visitors wended their ways, some to the grand stand, some to good positions in the field, while the privileged ones went off to the new Club-house to lunch. The officials of the Association deserve high praise for the elegant little palace they have erected during the past year. The rooms are large and cool, prettily furnished, and adorned with those handsome racing prints which are displayed, during the racing season, in the windows of Goupil. There is a sufficient staff of waiters, and the fare is commendable, although, in consequence of the belief that nobody would come on the first day, there was less variety than was altogether desirable. The poor beauties who came in panting with the heat, and murmured feeble requests for ice cream and fruit, were handed a cruel bill of fare that contained little, save lobster and chicken salad and champagne. The club people will do well to believe in their popularity, for it is real, and the visitors who came are not induced solely by the expectation of Tuesday's race, but from an honest liking for the place and the style of races The course is specially good. It is eighty feet broad, and so level that one can see the horse from start to finish, every inch of the way. Neither are there any abrupt turns. The shape of the course is, as nearly as possible, elliptic, with two superb stretches, and two finely thrown-up turns, giving to the horses a chance to make excellent time, which the owners dearly appreciate. The track itself is kept in excellent condition, and yesterday was really splendid; but judging from the tenacious character of New-Jersey dirt, it probably would be very heavy if it rained. It is possible that this is the weak spot of the Monmouth track, for there were not a few fine, conservative looking old gentlemen, with the blue ribbon of officials, who kept predicting that it would rain before the Jersey Derby had been run and won. Their fears were groundless, for the massive *cumuli* clouds that towered up from the horizon into the blue sky, remained as stationary as mountains, and at no time evinced any purpose of overshadowing the vault of heaven.

By the time that the races commenced the grand stand was a fine sight. The part set apart for the fair sex was occupied by fashionables from Long Branch. The cottages were out in full strength, and displayed dazzling toilets and wonderful complexions. About the beauties hovered the cavaliers of the Branch in swarms, bending low before them and bringing intelligence of what was going on in the pool-selling and the judges' stand. The French system of mutual pools attracted their attention, and many gentlemen were commissioned by the fair ones to purchase tickets. As a general rule they betted on the favorites, and as all the favorites lost, one after another, there was considerable feminine disappointment. Their interest in the steeple chase was abated by the strange chapter of accidents that distinguished it. The favorite horse bolted and went on the wrong side of a post. then one horse fell on recovering from a leap, and threw his rider, and then another horse, who looked like winning, struck his feet together, rolled over and over, fortunately without injury to the rider. On the whole, the sport was excellent, the competition keen, and the interest great. The excitement about Harry Bassett and Longfellow continually increases in intensity, and it is not to be doubted that the struggle will be witnessed by 50,000 people, many of whom will come from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and the South. Bassett still is the favorite in the betting, but Longfellow has an immense band of supporters. Even the wisest heads do not pretend to decide one way or another, and some openly proclaim that the result is as uncertain as the tossing of a cent.

The Racing.

There were three races on the card, the first of which was the grand national steeple-chase, with eight entries; the second, a trial purse of $450 for a mile dash and the Jersey Derby Stakes, which had ten starters. The most extraordinary result of the day's racing was the complete overthrow of the heretofore invincible stable of Col. McDaniel, and the consequent discomfiture of the backers of his horses. It was a great day for the fielders, who won every race. Fadladeen made his first appearance on the Eastern turf in the mile dash, and added lustre to his name by beating an excellent field of seven horses, in the fastest time ever made in the East with the weight, viz., 1:44¾. It will be remembered that Fadladeen has the fastest record for a mile, made last year in 1:43, and yet the betting was very strong against him. The Jersey Derby Stakes were won by Meteor, belonging to Mr. D. R. Harness. The race was an excellent one, and averaged under 1:48 to the mile. As may be inferred from the time made, the track was in splendid order. The particulars of the sport will be found below.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The opening race of the day was the grand national steeple-chase, for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course; welter weights. The purse was $800, and the following-named horses were entered: D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imported Mickey Free, dam by Wagner; J. F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler by imported Albion; Joseph Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington out of Liz Mardis by imported Glencoe; also br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis out of Margravine by imported Margrave; R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imported Sovereign; Jno. H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry Coffin; and Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan; also gr. g. Lochinvar, (formerly Allagog,) by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns. It was a hard matter to pick the winner from so excellent a lot, when the consideration was the risk of breaking one's neck over a long distance of ground. Donahue's pair, Tammany and Blind Tom, were the favorites, as they have heretofore proved themselves steady and courageous at the jumps. The following were the quotations at the pool-stand:

Tammany, Blind Tom	$350	500	$340
Field	210	310	200
Total	$560	$810	$540

Ten minutes before the bell rang for the horses to saddle, Astronomer and Jim Tisdale were withdrawn, after consultation with the judges. The race was full of excitement, as two "dumps" were experienced without accident.

THE RACE.

They were started from the field opposite the grand stand, and when the drum tapped Vesuvius went to the lead, with Blind Tom second, Lochinvar third, Tammany fourth, Impecunious fifth, and Milesian bringing up the rear. They went along to the direction of the club-house, on the turn, where they met a stone wall about three and a half feet high, which was first taken by Tammany, followed by Lochinvar second who stumbled, Vesuvius third, Impecunious fourth, Blind Tom fifth and Milesian sixth. When on the flat racing Vesuvius went to the front, while Milesian, leaving his position in the rear, got up to the third place, Tammany being second. They went over a fence across the track on the backstretch, into the field, where they met with the fourth obstacle. Here Tammany bolted outside the limits of the course, and he had to stop and recover, and was therefore out of the race. Thus one of the favorites was disposed of. Lochinvar was now in front, as they went by the stables, with Vesuvius second, Blind Tom third, Milesian fifth. They now shaped their course toward the direction of the three-quarter pole, going down in a hollow, and almost out of sight. Vesuvius had by this time repassed Lochinvar, and when they came to the sixth jump, a mud wall, Vesuvius was two lengths in front of Lochinvar, who was eight lengths away from Blind Tom, he being six lengths in the van of Milesian, who was some fifty yards from Impecunious. They all went over the wall without accident, and came up in the direction of the grand stand, when they encountered another mud wall, which they all took finely. They now shaped their course parallel with the homestretch, and Vesuvius was still showing the way a length in front of Lochinvar, who was the same distance in advance of Blind Tom, Milesian being fourth and Impecunious far behind and going carefully, apparently waiting for something to "turn up." They now came to the water jump in front of the grand stand, protected by a brush fence, and all of them got over safely, arousing the spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. They went away toward the turn, and there met a good stone wall, all going over finely except Lochinvar, who hit it as he did the first time. They were now running parallel with the track, with their positions unaltered, until they were again in the vicinity of the stables on the far side, when Milesian changed positions with Blind Tom, and was now third. Down they went into the hollow, outside of the lower turn, taking the mud-walls without accident and shaping their course again parallel with the homestretch and toward the stand. Lochinvar had now assumed the lead, with Vesuvius second, Milesian third, Blind Tom fourth and Impecunious fifth. They now approached the water-jump again and Lochinvar, in his efforts to overcome the obstacle, effectually tumbled; his rider, who however escaped injury. The others got over. Vesuvius now took the lead, with Milesian second, Blind Tom third and Impecunious fourth. They were now making for the last big field-jump—the stone-wall near the Club-house—and Vesuvius went at it, but succeeded in falling on his knees and unhorsing his rider. There was now but three left in the race, viz.: Milesian, Blind Tom and Impecunious—but the former had so commanding a lead that the race was all over if he did not fall at the last hurdle on the homestretch. He took it easily, however, and won the chase by twenty lengths; Blind Tom second, ten lengths ahead of Impecunious. Time—7:46¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Grand National Steeple-chase, for all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting-course; welter weights; purse $800, of which $600 to the first horse, $150 to the second and $50 to third.

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, 154 pounds. Hyland....1
Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, dam Margravine, by imp. Margrave....2
John F. Chamberlin's b. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 145 pounds. Metcalf....3
Jos. Donahue's ch. g. Tammany, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Liz. Mardis, by imp. Glencoe. 151 pounds. Jones....0
John H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry. 151 pounds. Tully...0
Coffin & Lawrence's g. g. Lochinvar, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns, 151 pounds Midgely....0
R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign....dr.
Coffin & Lawrence's br. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan....dr.

Time—7:46¾.

THE MILE DASH.

The second race was a trial purse of $450 for all ages, dash of a mile. The favorites were so unfortunate that their backers concentrated their strength on the inevitable McDaniel's stable, and succeeded only in jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. There were eight excellent entries for the purse, viz.: J. B. & H. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, five years, by War Dance, dam by Mahomet. W. Cottrill's ch. f. Saucebox, four years, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, three years, by Revolver, out of Syren; F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, out of La Rose; John M. Clay's b. c. Logan Bruce, by Lee Paul, dam by Joe Stoner; John McCormick's b. f. Belle Aiken, four years, by Second Jack Malone, out of Mollie Ford; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Abdel Kooree, four years, by imp. Australian, out of Rescue, and J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. m. Metella, five years, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse. It was surprising to see how old turfmen would forget the records of the past year and make Abdel Kooree the favorite at long odds against such a horse as Fadladeen, with the reputation gained of running a mile in the extraordinary time of 1:43. Yet Col. McDaniel's stable was deemed so invincible that the knowing ones got pretty deeply into the mire, and they will not forget it for some time. The following quotations will show how the backers of the favorite met their fate:

Abdel Kooree	$300	$350	$600
Field	100	120	250

When they faced the starter, the "brigade" presented a brilliant spectacle, and when they started off it made one feel that the fastest mile ever run in the East would be recorded.

THE RACE.

When the drum tapped Fadladeen had the best of the send-off, with Saucebox second. Business third, and John Merryman fourth, Logan Bruce, Belle Aiken, and Metella together, and Abdel Kooree, the favorite, several lengths behind. As they went to the turn, Business went to work as if he meant business, and collared Fadladeen, and both of them went away from the others and struggled by themselves. Away the pair went yoked to the quarter-pole, ten lengths ahead of Saucebox, who was third, with Abdel Kooree fourth, having worked up from his rear position, Merryman fifth, and the others still strung out behind. As they went down the backstretch the rear horses began to get nearer the leaders, and the race became interesting. Fadladeen endeavored to shake off Business, but the latter clung to him like mortar. When they reached the half-mile pole Fadladeen managed to get his head in front of Business, while the latter was four lengths in the lead of Abdel Kooree, who was running at a stiff pace and making considerable headway. Saucebox was fourth, and John Merryman fifth. When they struck the lower turn Fadladeen was allowed full swing, and he came along at a grand pace, opening a gap of two lengths from Business, who was still four lengths ahead of Kooree. When they turned into the homestretch Roe on Kooree made strenuous efforts for the race, and closed rapidly upon Business, whom he soon passed. In the meantime Saucebox put out a spurt and came to the second place, Business now being fourth. The result, however, was a foregone conclusion, as Fadladeen increased his lead and passed the stand a winner of the race by three lengths, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of his backers, while those who placed their fortunes in the keeping of the favorite were correspondingly depressed. There was a magnificent struggle for the second place between Saucebox and Abdel Kooree, but Saucebox gained it by a head. Business was fourth, John Merryman fifth, Metella sixth, Logan Bruce eighth. Time—1:44¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Trial purse $450, for all ages, dash of one mile; $300 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third.

J. B. & H. R. Davis' ch. c. Fadladeen, 5 years, by War Dance, dam by Mahomet, 114 pounds. J. Henry....1
W. Cottrell's ch. f. Saucebox, 4 years, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire, 105 pounds. Lakeland....2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Abdel Kooree, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Rescue, by Berthune, 108 pounds. Roe....3
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver, 90 pounds. Harpster...4
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, 4 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington, 108 pounds. Peters....5
J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. m. Metella, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of La Grand Duchesse, by Lexington, 111 pounds. Parker....6
Jno. M. Clay's b. c. Logan Bruce, 3 years, by Lee Paul, dam by Joe Stoner, 90 pounds. Mahony...7
Jno. McCormick's b. f. Belle Aiken, 4 years, by Second Jack Malone, out of Mollie Ford, by Bonnie Laddie, 105 pounds. Nickel....8

Time—1:44¾.

THE JERSEY DERBY.

Now came the tug of war. The backers of the favorites had lost so heavily that they became frantic, and their efforts to get out of the pool-box was amusing. They surrounded the pool-stand and finally met their Waterloo. The Jersey Derby Stakes were valuable and worth $3,250 to the winner, and consequently there was an excellent array of "talent." When the bell summoned the contestants to the "scratch" ten sported silk, as follows: Jno. Harper's ch. f. Extract, by Endorser, out of Nantura; H. P. McGrath's br. c. John Doe, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, and b. c. Richard Roe, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave; D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Tunis; W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Ethel Sprague, by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, and ch. c. Hubbard, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield; D. Swigert's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, out of Edith; John M. Clay's ch. f. La Gitana, by Uncle Vic, out of Georgie Woods, and A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, by Planet, out of Eagless. Out of this array a most exciting contest was anticipated, and in this the expectations of the spectators were not disappointed. McDaniel's pair were strong favorites, and Gray Planet was a strong second choice; but the trio "went back" on their supporters, and Meteor shot out, a brilliant star for the admiration of turfmen. The speculation on the result can be gleaned from the quotations:

Joe Daniels, Hubbard	$650	$500	$400	$1,200
Gray Planet	420	310	215	680
Meteor	70	55	50	150
Shylock	60	50	40	100
Field	45	35	30	75
	$1,245	$960	$735	$2,215

THE RACE.

The congregation of spectators was now all attention as the horses took their places in front of the starter. A magnificent start was effected without much ado. They jumped off in a bunch, and it was difficult to see which was leading until they were well round the lower turn, when La Gitana was observed to show the way, with Richard Roe second and Meteor third. These positions were soon altered however, for as they neared the three-quarter pole Meteor shot to the front and began to make the pace very hot. John Doe, in the meantime, got up to the third place, and Richard Roe fell behind. At the three-quarter pole their positions were then as follows: Meteor first, a length in front of La Gitana, with John Doe third and Gray Planet fourth, the others in a ruck behind, except Joe Daniels, who was in the rear of all. As they came up the stretch Hubbard began to leave his companions behind, and going very fast past his leaders soon assumed the lead. It was evident that he could not maintain the fast pace long, but it was evident that he was making the pace for his stable companion, Joe Daniels, who was waiting behind. When they came past the stand for the half mile Hubbard held the long lead of four lengths, La Gitana still holding the second place, with Shylock third and Gray Planet fourth—the others in a ruck behind. As they went round the turn Joe Daniels began to make play, and was soon in the third position, while La Gitana gave way and fell to the rear, where she remained. Shylock was now taking a hand in, and was up second, while Gray Planet was playing at the fourth place. When they passed the quarter-pole, their positions were as follows: Hubbard first, two lengths in front of Shylock, who was two lengths in front of Joe Daniels, with Gray Planet close to him, the others strung out. As they went down the backstretch Shylock began beating Hubbard and Roe, and Joe Daniels was obliged to do the running himself, and in turn took the lead from Shylock. Meteor was coming in the meantime, and passed Gray Planet, assuming the fourth place. Their positions at the half-mile pole was: Joe Daniels first, Shylock second, Hubbard third, Meteor fourth, and Gray Planet fifth; the others nowhere. As they came round the lower turn Meteor was seen to pass Hubbard, and Shylock, giving up the latter, fell back to the fourth place. Planet then made an effectual burst of speed, and was seen to go up third, but his efforts to get past Meteor and Joe Daniels was without effect. When they passed the three-quarter pole Joe Daniels was two lengths ahead of Meteor, with Planet third, Shylock fourth, and Hubbard fifth; but when they came up the homestretch Meteor began to creep upon Daniels, and the excitement became intense. The backers of the favorite were trembling with anxiety, while those who had placed their money on Meteor were in ecstacies at the gallant efforts he was making. On the pair came, thundering along at a magnificent pace. Now Meteor is on the quarter of Joe Daniels. A volume of cheers go up as he heads the favorite. The men jump to their feet and wildly gesticulate, while the ladies wave their handkerchiefs as each gallant steed is doing his utmost. They are now within a hundred yards of the stand, and with a bound Meteor comes to the front. The whip is applied to Joe Daniels, but he could not get away from it, as he had jumped himself out, and Meteor beat him under the wire by half a length. Gray Planet was third—two lengths behind—Hubbard was fourth, Shylock fifth, Richard Roe sixth, Extract seventh, Ethel Sprague eighth, La Gitana ninth and John Doe tenth. Time—2:40¾. The following is a

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Jersey Derby Stakes for three-year olds; value $1,500 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p.; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a half; forty-one nominations; value to winner, $3,250.

D. R. Barness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire. Palmer....1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe. Roe....2
A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, by Planet, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe. Gradwell....3
D. McDaniels & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe. McCabe....0
D. Swigert's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign. Peters....0
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Richard Roe, by Tipperary, out of Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe. Coombs..0
John Harper's ch. f. Extract, by Endorser, out of Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse. Crittenden....0
W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Ethel Sprague, by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold. Johnson....0
John M. Clay's ch. f. La Gitana, by Uncle Vic, out of Georgie Woods, by imp. Knight of St. George, Hammond....0
H. P. McGrath's br. c. John Doe, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler. Barby....0

Time—2:40¾.

Thus ended an excellent day's sport.

2:15 1-2!

The Fastest Mile Ever Trotted!—Joe Elliott Ahead of them All!

Mr. Bonner received the following dispatch yesterday from Boston, which places his horse Joe Elliott at the head of the heap. Joe Elliott has been in training at Mystic Park about four weeks. He has now beaten the renowned Dexter's 2:16, and has become by this performance the most famous horse in the world.

BOSTON, June 29, 1872.

Robert Bonner, Ledger Office, New-York:

Bowen just drove Joe Elliott one mile in two minutes, fifteen and one-half seconds, (2:15½.) First quarter, 34¼; half, 1:07¼. Timers: Lucius C. Chase, Albert Worster, Lon Morris and W. W. Comee.

LON MORRIS.

When Joe Elliott was five years old he trotted in 2:19½. When he was six he trotted in 2:18½. When he was seven Mr. Bonner himself drove him half a mile in 1:06. He is now eight.

The German National Schuetzenfest—Departure of the Delegates.

Some of the principal thoroughfares in Brooklyn were profusely decked out with bunting yesterday. The tri-color of Germany entwined its folds with the Stars and Stripes, and strains of martial music gave token that the fervid heat had not altogether scorched the life out of everybody. The occasion was the departure of the delegations from the various Schuetzencorps in Brooklyn to the German National Schuetzenfest at Hanover.

The delegates, numbering some 280, were escorted by the Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, and the Ringgold Horse Guards. A platoon of police marched in front, and a platoon behind the procession. A large number of German citizens followed in carriages.

The procession passed through the principal streets, were reviewed by the Mayor at the City Hall, and then proceeded to Fulton Ferry. On crossing over to New York they were joined by Saengerrund Vocal Society, numbering about one hundred and sixty men; the Veteran Vocal Society, numbering about fifty, and the New-York Schuetzencorps, who assembled early yesterday morning at the head-quarters of the last named organization, corner Canal and Chrystie streets, to escort the Schuetzen delegation to the steamer *Deutschland*, which sailed for Bremen yesterday. The New-York delegation is composed of forty-two riflemen, most of whom are members of the New-York Schuetzencorps, who are under the command of Capt. GERDES.

The line of march passed through Canal-street, Bowery, Chatham-street, Broadway, Barclay-street to the ferry, where about 2,000 persons were present to view the departing riflemen. In Hoboken the escort was received by the New-Jersey Schuetzencorps, the Mayor of Hoboken, and by members of the Hoboken Common Council, by whom they were escorted to Busch's Hotel, and, after partaking of refreshments, returned to the dock, where the delegation embarked. A delegation representing the New-Haven riflemen, also sailed in the steamer *Deutschland* yesterday. All delegations are the bearers of handsome prizes. The great German national sharpshooting will be held from the 14th of July to the 29th.

Supposed Suicide at Elizabeth.

The wife of ADAM ECKERT, living on Marshall, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Elizabeth, was yesterday morning found dead in the well belonging to the house. Mrs. ECKERT had made remarks to several persons to the effect that she should not live long, but no notice was taken of them. Early in the morning one or two persons living in the adjoining houses went to the well for the purpose of drawing water, and about 8 o'clock Mrs. ECKERT called to Mrs. GERBER to come to the gate a moment, and gave to her a purse containing money, which she desired her to give to her son, MICHAEL ECKERT. Shortly after this cries were heard in the yard, and the body was found, as described, in the well, which contained only about three feet of water. The woman had been frequently abused by her husband, who had locked her out on the previous night, and who was drunk at the time of the act. His conduct, it is believed, led to the act.

ACCIDENTS.

NICHOLAS WEALTZ, aged 25, died yesterday at his residence, No. 285 Seventh-avenue, from injuries received on the 15th inst. by falling from car No. 113 of the Seventh-avenue line, near his residence.

JOHN KIVE, a news-vender, residing at No. 85 Mulberry-st., was knocked down in Fulton-street yesterday, by a laden truck, and severely wounded.

DAVID SANDERS, aged five years, of No. 121 Ridge-street, was yesterday run over in Pitt-street by a wagon driven by JOHN HOLT, of Greenpoint, and had a leg broken. The child was taken home.

ELLA PIERCE, aged twelve, of No. 243 West Twenty-seventh-street, was accidently run over yesterday, by a coal-cart, driven by PATRICK GARVEY, of No. 529 West Twenty-eighth-street, near her residence, and was seriously injured.

HENRY C. FENTON, aged twenty-two, of No. 264 West Nineteenth-street, had the little finger of his left hand shot off last evening, by the premature discharge of a pistol he was handling.

WM. SCHMIDT, aged forty-two, of No. 225 York-street, Brooklyn, fell into a cellar at the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

FRANK and LOUISA STONE, aged seven and five years respectively, who live at No. 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, were run over in front of their home yesterday, by a light wagon driven by J. JENKINS, of No. 1,399 Broadway, and were severely injured.

ELIZABETH ROONEY, aged twelve, of No. 51 Jackson-street, was accidentally run over by a truck yesterday, near her residence, and received serious injuries.

HENRY MCGUIRE, of No. 635 Greenwich-street, fell overboard yesterday afternoon from the barge *Chenango*, at Pier No. 49 North River. He was rescued from drowning, and sent home.

Official Advertising in Jersey City—A Newspaper War.

On Thursday last one of the proprietors of a Jersey City newspaper presented to the Mayor of the city a Legislative bill, signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses of the Legislature and by Gov. PARKER, and certified by the Secretary of State. The effect of the bill was to deprive the Jersey City *Times* of the official advertisements of the city Government. Acting upon the provisions of the newly-discovered law, the Board of Finance and Taxation at once passed a resolution taking the advertising from the *Times*, and continuing the *Standard* and *Journal* as the official papers. The bill, it appears, was introduced last Winter to destroy the effect of the provision of the charter which gives the advertising to the three dailies. But the bill, it is said, was not passed. This fact is sworn to by the Clerk of the House of Assembly and the three members from Jersey City, one of whom was the principal advocate of the bill. The matter will be contested in the Courts. The penalty for the crime of altering or forging records of this character is imprisonment for any term not exceeding ten years, or $3,000 fine, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The principal business done at the Stock Exchange yesterday seemed to be in "Dolly Varden" fans.

CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk, sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamer *Republic*, of the White Star line.

Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT will sail for Europe, on Wednesday next, and while in London will make an examination of the underground railways in operation there.

The Board of Police yesterday removed J. W. AMBROSE, Deputy Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and appointed JOSEPH PICKARD in his place.

EDWARD BOWEN, aged twenty-seven, a resident of Tillary-street, Brooklyn, fell into the water at the foot of Beach-street, yesterday, and was drowned.

PHILLIP STELZE, a German, sixty years of age, while asleep, feel out of a fourth-story window at his residence, No. 127 Columbia-street, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

MICHAEL LINN, while asleep in the new building, No. 133 Orchard-street, yesterday, fell from the second story to the basement and sustained serious injuries.

Dr. E. H. JANES, for several years Health Inspector, has been temporarily appointed City Sanitary Inspector, in place of Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, resigned.

ALEXANDER MERCIER, of No. 505 Broome-street, while in a fit of delirium tremens, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by stabbing himself in the abdomen with a knife, causing a dangerous wound.

The steam-ship *Main*, which left Bremen on June 15 and Southampton on June 18, reached this port yesterday. Her mail news is fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

At a meeting of the Bakers' Protective Benevolent Union last evening, at Putman Hall, it was resolved to reduce the initiation fee from $4 to $1. The Society afterward voted $400 from their funds as a first donation to pay the expenses of the strike movement.

On Saturday evening next, the New-York Typographical Society, organized in 1809, will hold a meeting, when certain important amendments to the constitution will be acted upon. These relate to increased appropriations in case of sickness or death, &c.

Rev. A. S. PATTON, D.D., editor of the *Baptist Weekly*, has received a letter from Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, one of the most popular preachers in Great Britain, announcing his intention of visiting this country about the 20th of August next.

A fight occurred last evening, in the yard of the tenement-house, No. 172 Division-street, between JOSEPH WILLIAMS and DORA COHEN, both residents of the house. During the fracas WILLIAMS kicked Mrs. COHEN, injuring her severely. WILLIAMS was arrested and locked up.

DAVID C. MILLER, a boy thirteen years of age, who, while shooting at a mark on Friday evening, shot in the hip another boy named HENRY DECKER, was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, and was held by Judge LEDWITH in $1,000 bonds to await the result of DECKER's injuries.

An unknown man, about sixty years of age, was run over and killed at Stryker's Bay, foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River, by a Yonkers train of the Hudson River Railroad at 9¾ yesterday morning. The body was brought to the Thirtieth-street Depot, and subsequently removed to the Morgue.

Mr. HENRY B. CROSSETT, proprietor of excursion-boats at Christopher-street, took a party of 800 persons, composed of the Park-school, the Fifty-second-street School, the Hudson River School, and the Avenue B School of the Children's Aid Society, on a barge to Oriental Grove, on Long Island Sound, without charge, yesterday.

JAMES BRITTON, of No. 514 East Sixteenth-street, and PATRICK RYAN, of No. 510 East Fifteenth-street, two respectable looking boys, neither of them twelve years old, were picked up in the streets Friday night in a state of the most shocking intoxication. They were locked up all night, and yesterday morning at Jefferson Market received a severe lecture from Judge LEDWITH, and were allowed to go home.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police made 547 arrests last week.

The Board of Estimate have authorized the erection of two new school-houses during the coming year.

The body of a woman, afterward identified as MARY GOUGH, residing somewhere in Baltic-street, was found, early yesterday morning, on the parade ground at Fort Greene, (Washington Park.)

The residence of Mr. EDWARD KILLOP, No. 431 Graham-avenue, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday, while the family were at dinner, and a number of valuable dresses and some jewelry, all valued at $250, stolen.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE RUPPEL, a married woman, while passing through a lonely locality near the City line, early yesterday morning, was assaulted by three men. Two of the men, ADAM and PETER SCHOENDORF, were arrested; the third one escaped.

Yesterday twelve sneak thieves, composing a gang who have recently been robbing private residences of silver-ware and other valuables, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. WM. HIGGINS, one of the number, turned State's evidence.

The Coroner's Jury in the matter of FRANCIS T. PAPE, who, on Wednesday night, was crushed to death between the boat and the bridge in the Houston-street ferry-slip, E. D., censured the ferry company for not having gates near the entrance, as at Fulton and other ferries.

The Exposition and Industrial Fair of Kings County is to be held for the first time this year at the Brooklyn Rink, on Clermont and Vanderbilt avenues, near Myrtle-avenue, opening to the public on the evening of Monday, Sept. 30, and remaining open for a period of three weeks.

Rev. Dr. WILD, late Professor in the Albert University, at Belleville, Ontario, will preach his first sermon this morning, as pastor of the Seventh-avenue Methodist Church. Dr. WILD has been called to this charge by the congregation, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Dr. ANDREWS, the former pastor, to the Episcopacy. Dr. WILD will also preach at the same place in the evening.

The new law giving the Controller of Brooklyn power to direct in what manner the financial accounts of all the Departments of the City Government shall be kept, was received at the Controller's office yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The newly-elected officers of Morris Lodge No. 73, K. of P., will be installed on Wednesday evening at their lodge-room, on Fordham-avenue, Morrisania.

A young Irishman named MARTIN MCCUE, who has been employed as a farm hand in the town of Scarsdale, attempted suicide on Friday by shooting himself with a pistol. It is thought he may recover.

Coroner MEEKS held an inquest at East Morrisania yesterday upon the body of THOMAS FARRELL, who had died from the effects of a sun-stroke. The deceased arrived from Ireland the week previous, and had only gone to work the day before his death.

Mr. ROBERT S. ROSS, a broker of Wall-street, New-York, and residing at Pine's Bridge, was riding home in a wagon from Mount Kisco, on Thursday, when the horse took fright, upset the vehicle and threw the occupant out with great violence. Mr. ROSS was severely, and it is feared fatally, injured.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, Long Island, will take place on the Fourth of July.

SAMUEL B. VAN WART HOOPER, twenty-seven years of age, and son of JOSEPH W. HOOPER, of East New-York, was drowned Friday afternoon at Rockaway. He fell into the water from a row-boat, and never rose to the surface. Every effort is being made to recover the body.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Huntingdon, on Thursday evening. Mr. WM. WOOD was chosen President, and Mr. JOHN MCKAY, Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. GEO. H. SHEPARD and ROBERT ROGERS. The Campaign Club was organized with THOS. J. HALL, for President; ROBERT ROGERS, for Vice-President, and THOMAS YOUNGS, for Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday a very exciting game of base-ball was played at Camp Washington, Tompkinsville, between the Nameless, of Clifton, and Staten Island Cricket Club, and resulted in the former winning by a score of 31 to 22.

NEW-JERSEY.

A gas company is being organized at Bloomfield.

The Summer vacation of the Jersey City public schools will commence on Wednesday.

The wills of GEORGE W. THORPE, representing $140,000, and WM. B. DAVEY, representing $84,000, have been admitted to probate at Newark.

Hon. C. L. C. GIFFORD was yesterday sworn in as the presiding Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas at Newark, in place of Judge TEESE, who has resigned.

Nine cases of small-pox were reported in Jersey City during last week, and there are now eighteen patients in the hospital suffering from the disease.

The body of a newly-born child, much decomposed, was yesterday morning found in the sink of the house No. 159 Henderson-street, Jersey City.

FANNY SALMON, who was so badly burned while attempting to light a fire with oil at No. 88 Pacific-street, Newark, on Thursday, died yesterday morning at St. Michael's Hospital from her injuries.

As a result of the meeting of citizens of the former City of Lafayette regarding the nuisances existing at Communipaw, the Street Commissioners have served notices on the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and other corporations, demanding their abatement under penalty.

The two lodges of Orangemen in Jersey City have resolved to parade on July 12 in celebration of the battle of the Boyne. Little difficulty occurred at Jersey City last year, owing principally to the precautionary measures taken by the Police, and trouble is not anticipated this year.

JOHN MILLER was fatally injured, near the Market-street depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark, on Friday evening. Deceased stepped from one track to avoid a train, and was struck by the locomotive of a train moving in the opposite direction, and both legs torn off. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where he died during the night.

CHARLES COREY, a sailor, aged seventy-two years, died yesterday at Elizabeth, from injuries received on the previous day from a fall. COREY was working upon a barge, at Elizabethport, when he slipped and fell, striking upon his stomach and sustained internal injuries, which resulted fatally.

JOHN MORAN was drowned while swimming in the Passaic River, at the Market-street Bridge, East Newark, on Friday evening. MORAN was a good swimmer, but was seized with cramp and was drowned before assistance could be given. He was a carriage-painter by trade, twenty-one years old, and had formerly lived in Syracuse, N. Y.

The case of CARR, FINNEGAN and FARLEY, the Bannister robbers, yesterday came up in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a motion for a new trial. Judge DEPUE, for the Court, said that there did not seem to be any reason for interfering with the verdict. The prisoners were then sentenced to ten years' hard labor each in the State Prison. The men were yesterday conveyed to Trenton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 92¼; 10-40s, 89⅞.

2½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities unchanged.

PARIS, June 29—P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 63c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and easier; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and easier. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 28th inst., have been 28,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

Evening.—Fine RESIN, 17s. ₱ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 44s. ₱ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

YACHTING.—*Madeleine* wins the cup, but all the hats for prominent and secular occasions are "KNOX Hats." No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—W. M. Smith, H. Blankenstein, Miss Pease, Mrs C. Collins, son and daughter, Miss E. L. Blake, Miss A. B. Blake, Miss L. Valentine, Miss M. A. Cosens, J. F. Mmis, Bernard Berratte, H. W. Reed, R. Hernandez, G. J. Blake, Mr. Wylly, D. Eagan, Martin D. Wylly, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Rogers, W. M. Mills, G. L. Cope, J. B. Mills, W. D. Kenson, Misses Jessel, Mr. Jessel, wife, child and infant, Chas. Stewart, Mary Henry, James Henry, Elmira Harmon, Eliza Harmon, Simon Harmon, James Huddleston, Mary Alexander.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for San Francisco.—John M. Morris, J. D. Burrill, Mr. Schoenfeld, wife and 2 daughters, A. E. Clark, J. L. Culver, Mrs. Deournack, H. de Greger, E. C. Beasley and wife, G. Webb and wife, W. Byington, Mr. Carlt, wife and infant, Mrs. Eva, Mrs. W. G. Pitts and 2 children, Sidney Parke, Nelson G. Bergevin, Miss Mary Tobin, Miss L. K. Gensvich, J. Aschcraft and wife, Harry Croft, J. Halbers, E. N. Terman and wife, Joseph A. Redberg, J. E. Ebey, W. M. K. Carson, wife, daughter, 5 children and servant, L. R. Calvert, Hugh Marshall. Way Passengers—D. F. Pike, William Nelson, Jas. Keeney, Venancia Solana, A. Goodrich, Mrs. Kellerman and daughter, Mrs. Illingworth and son, Rachel Surdow and 2 children, W. D. McLaughlin, L. P. Olds and wife, D. R. Morales, Charles Gillett, Antonio de Mier, wife and 3 children, J. D. Heath, Henry Smith, 4 Sisters of Good Sheppard, 4 Brothers of Good Sheppard, Mrs. Hall and 2 children, Mrs. Celley, 2 children and 2 nurses, A. J. Idesna, Ag de laSuardia, E. L. Bissell, Louis Schlessinar, Capt. Campbell, J. H. Cumston, J. M. Spinney, N. Saerz, Miss and Master Shuben, Cornelius Cox, Hubert Snowden, H. E. Cook and brother, J. C. Sass, G. Foster, Mrs. Robinson and suit.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—H. Edgar, Dr. W. A. Hamilton and family, E. Cande, F. Walsh, lady and child, Mr. Edgar, lady and nurse, Mr. Dwight, lady, infant and nurse, Mr. De Peyster and lady, J. Maitland and lady, R. B. Potter, lady, child, infant and maid, Mr. Pilardy, S. L. Busale, Mrs. Fielding, C. H. Morris and lady, Miss Potter and maid, Miss Morris, Miss Knight, W. V. Cordell, F. L. Smith, Mr. Knapp and lady, Mr. Rives, R. Lamb, O. G. Clarke, Mrs. Gardner, J. Long, Mr. Malone, Mr. Elches, Mr. Shephard, Mr. Mashir, Mr. McNeil, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Fitsimons, Mr. Potter, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Kennedy, R. G. Smith, A. Artsle, E. Anlecoli, Mr. Ranny, John Jones and lady, E. Clements, W. G. Blemphin, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Woods, Mr. James, Thomas Scott, Mr. Stokes, W. Bullock, Mr. Blamphime, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Fitzgulph, Mr. Westen, Mr. McMaaus, Mr. Livinson, Mr. Cook, E. Bullock Mrs. Pierson and 2 boys, Mrs. C. Storer, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Goldrick, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Fotheringham, Mr. Haddrille, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Waite, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Ktratochwell and lady, J. Alezola, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Slater, Mr. Williams, Mr. Howard.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mrs. Boyd, 2 children and nurse, S. B. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, child and nurse, C. H. Spencer and wife, Mrs. M. Patton, Mrs. H. Smith, Miss Julia Bulkley, James O'Keefe, H. Fulman, E. Hetterick, G. Parker, J. Houghton, M. H. Williams, F. Hampson, J. Miller, W. Bickley, M. Thormahlen, J. Johnson, F. A. Scott, G. N. Scott, W. Blancherd. L. Freedenberg, S. Stemheard, J. A. Smith, T. J. Smith, John Thomahlen, W. S. Anderson.

In steam-ship E. B. Lander, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Irene C. Fredrichs, Miss Irene Fredrichs, Miss Cora Fredrichs, J. Hamilton, Miss A. Hamilton, W. Hanley, Mrs. C. H. Young, Warren Homes, Mrs. G. H. Deere, J. B. Bean, George Canby and lady, C. Dibble, I. Haggerty, James Ryan, E. Blum, R. D. Mitchell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises.....4:31 | Sun sets.....7:35 | Moon rises..1:09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:36 | Gov. Island..4:25 | Hell Gate...5:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Paris, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Republic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool. J. Hyde Sparks; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Washington, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Eastern Queen, Chadwick, Norfolk, Va., R. & H. Chamberlain; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford, Fergusod & Wood; Hutton, (Br.,) Hodges, London, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Princeton, Bradburn, London, Eng., Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Butman, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hicken; Ringleader, Thatcher, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Knudvig, (Norw.,) Evens, Glasson Dock, Eng., Tetens & Bockman; Rosana Brano, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Marseilles, Funch, Eyde & Co.; Carrie E. Long, Park, Cadiz, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Solomon, Upton, San Francisco, Chas. Comstock & Co.; E. H. Duval, (Br.,) Hilton, London, Boyd & Hicken; G. W. Hunter, Saunders, Bristol, Boyd & Hicken; Crons, (Aus.,) Stark, Cork, Slovovich & Co.; Stella, (Br.,) Lockart, Dublin, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Arthur, Latharen, Boston, Jas. E. Ellwell & Co.

Brigs T. A. Darrell, (Br.,) Locke, Montevideo, W. H. T. Hughes & Co.; Annie Gardner, Hatch, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; George W. Halls, (Br.,) McNamara, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. C. A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Benson, Ponce, P. R., Sourges & Co.; Petronelle, Emery, Demerara, F. W. Whitney; Hattie Haskell, Young, Jacmel, A. Nones & Co.; West Side, Denderson, Corpus Christi, J. W. Davis; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Cripp, Fredericton, P. I. Nevius & Son; Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, D. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; M. A. Ivins, Bodine, Baltimore; Joe Allen, Harvey, Sandy Hook, J. A. Coddingham & Son; Watchful, Gill, Providence; Wonder, Golden, Providence; Ethan Allen, Chrystie, Bridgeport; Mary C., (Br.,) Cook, Elizabethport, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Genoa May 14, Marseilles May 18, Leghorn May 21, Naples 25th, Messina 28th, Palermo June 1, Menton June 7, and Gibraltar June 13, with mdse. and 10 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced throughout the entire passage fresh and moderate breezes from S. W. to W., with heavy head sea; for the last 2 ds., dense fog; June 14, lat. 36 12, N., lon. 11 30, W., Miss Mary Forbes, cabin passenger from Naples, died and was buried at sea.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to the Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah June 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. S. Lowden.

Steam-ship Abyssinian, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool June 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 635 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans June 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship E. B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans June 22, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Ship Nagpore (Br.,) Trevellick, Calcutta March 2, and Sand Heads 5th, with mdse. to Cabot & Bowels. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 1, St. Helena 18th, crossed the equator May 30, in lon. 29 W.; had fine weather.

Bark Uzziah, (Br.,) Vivian, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsey—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator May 29, in lon. 36, and had moderate weather throughout.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 6 ds from Bermuda, with produce and 2 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Bark Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Jordon, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Wm. Ingalls.

Bark Annie Augusta, (of Philadelphia,) Creighton, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark J. & R. Walsh, (Br.,) Herbert, Cardenas 9 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Thompson, Caibarien 10 ds., with melado and molasses to M. F. Obira—vessel to T. R. Lyman.

Brig Jylland, (Dan.,) Wrensted, Santos March 30, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig A. M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Davis, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Parepa, Packard, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to B. F. Metcalf. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Willie Martin, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Noyes, Havana 14 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., with molasses to Lewis Benjamin—vessel to C. L. Hatch.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Newton, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Jamestown, Brown, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Alderdice, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Waterman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. McDiverty, Carfoll, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Rondout.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Shalor, Odber, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Raven, Lent, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maggie & Lucy, Crossman, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Prodmore, Virginia.
Schr. Highlander, Smith, Providence.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Bennet, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Belle, Haskell, New-Haven.
Schr. Ariel, Wall, Providence.
WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; Washington, for Havre; Republic, City of Paris, Egypt and Calabria, for Liverpool; Hutton, for London; Iadia, for Glasgow; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; City of Austin, for Galveston; General Meade and Cortes, New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion and Eastern Queen, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Great Western, for Bistol E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; ship Independence, from Valparaiso; bark Lizzie Gillespie, from Rosario; brig George T. Berry, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig Scotland, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Jas. Adger, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; brig Vencedor, for Barcelona.

MORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 29.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Grey Eagle, 29 ds. from Rio; bark Andes, from Porto Rico; schrs. Eavern, from Harbor Island; Central America, from Cardenas.

Passed out, brig E. Chapman, for Hamburg.

Sld. brig Tenbage, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29.—Arr. brigs Frank Clark, from Baltimore; Jas. Baker, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships General Barnes, for New-York; Seminole, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 29.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Philadelphia for Salisbury; schrs. Almira Wooley, Provincetown for Philadelpeia; Marcellus, Ellsworth, for New-York.

Sld. all vessels reported as having arrived.

Miscellaneous.

The reported arrival of ship City of Brussels, from Colcutta, at an early hour this morning, was premature.

Sld. 28th, steam-ship Eagle, for Bristol, E.; ships Jas. Foster, Jr., for Liverpool; Minnehaha, for Londonderry; Belvedere, for San Francisco.

Spoken, &c.

April 1, lat. 54 S., lon. 85 39 E., spoke ship Mary Emma, from Bassine for Falmouth, 19 ds. out; 8th, lat. 22 20 E., lon. 71 E., signaled bark Sheppard, (Br.,) steering N.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, June 29.—The Anchor line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York June 15, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The Cunard line steam-ships Samaria, Capt. Billinge, from Boston June 18, and Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York June 19, both for Liverpool, have arr. here—the former at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and the latter at 9 o'clock last evening.

DUTY OFF
TEAS.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICE
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

WARREN RANGE
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS'
Patent Improved
EMPIRE WOOD SPLITTER AND PATENT BUNDLING MACHINE,
the best machines in the world, can be seen in operation in 16th-st., between avenues A and B, and at the wood-yard of the patentee, WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th-st., New-York. Machines furnished at short notice.

THE Princess Metternich CHARM

THE
MOST EXQUISITE, REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING PERFUME FOR THE TOILET AND THE BATH.

This rarest extract of the choicest flowers acts like magic on the human senses. It
DISSIPATES NERVOUS HEADACHE,
refreshes the languid spirits, brightens the hair with the richest gloss, and
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION
with the lovely velvet tints of the lily and the rose.
The secret for distilling this delicious, refreshing and subtle perfume was a present to the Princess Metternich from the
QUEEN OF THE SCLAVONIC GYPSY
tribes, who claims that one of her ancestors also gave the secret to the
ENCHANTRESS OF THE NILE, CLEOPATRA, QUEEN OF EGYPT,
and that its lavish use by that syren formed one of the most irresistible of her charms in fascinating those noble Roman heroes,
MARC ANTONY AND CÆSAR.
Used by that sumptuous beauty of the Nile with reckless extravagance in the
BATH AND THE TOILET,
the very fountain sprinkling its delicious spray in
Millions of Drops
on her favored guests and Court attendants—filled the senses of all who inhaled it with the refreshing dreaminess of an
Eastern Paradise.
For centuries at the marriage festivals of the
Sclavonic Gypsies,
the bride, covered with a white robe and light vail, is sprinkled profusely with this delicious perfume, which their traditions say secures to them their
Husband's Love,
and protects them from domestic unhappiness and the malign influences of
Evil Spirits.
The tradition among the Sclavonic Gypsies is, that this exquisite perfume was brought from the
Garden of Eden
by a compassionate and loving angel to
Eve After Her Fall,
and, when her soul was languishing with grief and remorse, flew to her in the shape of a
Golden Lady-Bird,
with the secret for this perfume in a
Golden Basin,
to soothe, gladden and sustain the spirits of
OUR FIRST MOTHER.
The tradition goes on to say that this distilled odor is from the
Fountain of Perpetual Youth,
where the sources of life are incessantly renovated, and decrepit age once more changes into
Blooming Youth.
That its free use freshens the bloom of beauty with the brightness and radiance of the
Waters of Life.
The sumptuous beauties of the Emperor Napoleon's Court, following the examples of the
Empress Eugenie
and the Princess Metternich, used this perfume with reckless extravagance in the toilet and the bath. It was considered by them the most bewitching luxury of
Imperial Paris,
reckless in its voluptuousness as the
ROYAL SARDANAPALUS.
The Empress Eugenie and the Princess Metternich reveled in the luxury of this most
Fascinating
perfume.
The Princess Metternich calls this Sclavonic Extract her
Magic Charm,
and says she feels like a
Lost Fay
without her "dear pet consoler."
This was the passionately-loved perfume of the
BELLE OF THE TUILERIES,
and her compeer, the exquisite of the
Paris Jockey Club.
Their salons had miniature fountains sprinkling its heaven-born odors, and filling the atmosphere with a "floating glow, spread like a rosy ocean, vast and bright," with its bewildering halo of irresistible, fascinating deliciousness.
This delightful and refreshing perfume is now introduced for the first time to the
American Public.
It has already created a genuine sensation among the
UPPER TEN THOUSAND
of the Fifth-avenue circles. It is emphatically a
Startling Novelty.
Nothing the least resembling its delicious freshness has ever been in this country until now.
BATHING THE TEMPLES
with it and inhaling freely will
Cure Headache
and faintness from heat or exhaustion. Sprinkling the face and head with the "Atomizer" is especially refreshing; mixed with a little water, and applied with fine linen to the face, neck, hand and arms, gives a delightful,
REFRESHING SENSATION.
Its free use with the "Atomizer" surrounds the person with a most
CAPTIVATING ATMOSPHERE,
as in a lovely flower-garden.
Distilled from the
CHOICEST FLOWERS
by a peculiar process, it is so pure that it will not stain the finest linen or lace.
It is soothing to the cuticle of the skin, and gives a
CHARMING FRESHNESS
to the complexion without injuring, like other cosmetics.
Its use in warm weather, applied to the face and hands on fine linen, keeps the skin
PURE, FRESH AND BRILLIANT.
If too stimulating, dilute the extract in water to the proper proportions, which experience will teach.
Sold everywhere, and by the
NEW-YORK CHEMICAL COMPANY,
No. 78 Maiden-lane.
In bottles at 75 cents and $1 25 each.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having an immense stock on hand, have determined, in spite of the advance occasioned by the strike, to sell for the next thirty days at old prices.

Parties requiring any Furnishing article will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase.

657 and 659 Broadway.